The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Large parties are leaving Omaha daily for the mines.

—New York city paid $1,039,000 last year to sustain its courts.

—Lady Ripon does not travel with the Marquis on the road to Rome.

—The funeral of M. Deak, the Hungarian statesman, took place at Pesth yesterday.

—They are getting "worked up" in New York over the abuses in the street car system.

—The Richmond *Dispatch* don't want a President or Vice President taken from the South.

—Babcock will have eight lawyers to defend him. A couple of attorneys will do the work for the Government.

—Great preparations are making in Naples for the carnival, the first since the overthrow of the Bourbons.

—Twelve hundred candidates for the French Chamber of Deputies are already in the field, and five hundred more are expected.

—Rubenstein, the alleged murderer of his cousin, Sarah Alebander, at New York, is endeavoring to starve himself to death.

—Boston has come to it at last, and Mr. Winslow's peculiarities are not written down as "irregularities," but as "rascalities."

—All the leading coal companies of New York have agreed to suspend mining operations from the 7th of February to the 11th of March.

—Father Tom Burke, the well known Dominican father and orator, of Ireland, is improved in health, which was seriously impaired.

—It is said in London that Princess Beatrice is betrothed to Prince Louis of Wales in India, and that Parliament will be asked for a dowry.

—The stern wheel steamer John M. Chambers had her upper works burned last Wednesday evening, while lying at the lower levee at St. Louis.

—It is said that the imposition of a tax on tea and coffee, as contemplated in the new Tariff bill, will be dropped out by almost unanimous consent.

—Plymouth's letter missive has nothing on its face to show with how great a scandal it originated. It merely deals with questions of church discipline.

—The New York *Post*, in a long editorial article, discusses the management of the Allegheny county Workhouse, and calls the institution a model prison.

—Richard Dockseter, who plead guilty to a charge of robbing the mails in the Cleveland postoffice some time ago, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

—The late storm in the West was unparalleled in severity and extent. The Central Pacific Railroad is still blocked. It stormed so that shovelers and plows had to abandon work.

—The people of the United States are expected to shoulder the $15,000,000 of indebtedness of the District of Columbia, for the fraudulent improvements perpetrated for the help of speculators.

—Even the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is getting weary of its Congress. It complains that eight weeks have been spent in getting ready for investigations, and that nothing has been done up to this time.

—This is a variation of the story about the soldier whose life was saved by a Bible in his pocket. A fellow in Omaha was shot at by a desperado, and the bullet lodged harmlessly in a bundle of letters from his girl.

—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the Zambesi Mission succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake Nyanza. Seven hundred natives were employed to carry the vessel past the Murchison cataracts.

—The House Committee on War Claims has six hundred bills before it, aggregating $20,000,000. A large proportion of these are founded on doubtful contracts or army seizures, and are brought by disloyal persons.

—The storm which has swept over the country within the last few days has proven one of the most disastrous on record for years. Its pathway has been marked everywhere by great destruction, and, in some places, by death.

—Hiram Harklerod, of Harklerod, Miss., a well known and wealthy planter, was waylaid and shot last Wednesday night, near his home. The ball passed through both lungs. A negro recently discharged by Harklerod is suspected.

—It is anticipated that, unless the receipts from the fast mail lines are greater than they have been, the trains will be discontinued. It is found that the amount of mail matter sent by these trains is far below the cost of running them.

—The first stage of a semi-weekly direct line between Cheyenne and Custar City, via Fort Laramie and Red Cloud, carrying the United States mail, leaves Cheyenne this morning. A daily line will be in operation in twenty days.

—It has been agreed between counsel, and acquiesced in by the Court, that none of the jurors selected for Maguire's trial shall be drawn for Babcock's case. The remainder of the venire will be drawn and ten new men will be summoned.

—It is reported that the negro assassin, Augusto, who killed Col. Offutt, in St. Landry parish, La., on the 22d of January, was forcibly taken from jail shortly after his arrest, and hung in the presence of a large crowd of whites and blacks.

—Republican State Conventions have been called as follows: Illinois, at Chicago, on the 23d of February; Connecticut, at Hartford, on the 29th of February; Michigan, at Grand Rapids, on the 10th of May; Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, on the 29th of March.

—The sensation manufacturers have produced a new story, to the effect that Grant and Bristow have had a quarrel at the White House. It's about as good as any of its predecessors, but isn't this frequent rehearsal of an exploded falsehood becoming a little monotonous?

—Because the Committee on Appropriation reported an increase in the estimate for Legislative expenses of $125,000, it is argued that the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature is to be "linked sweetness long drawn out."

—The Cambridge University Boat Club has decided to decline the challenge of the Rowing Association of American Colleges. Consideration of the invitation from Philadelphia to take part in the Centennial Regatta was postponed until after the Oxford and Cambridge race.

—On Wednesday morning an accident occurred on the Northwestern Railroad between Ishpeming and Negaunee, in the northern peninsular of Michigan, by which the paymaster, Mr. Reynolds, and trackmaster, Mr. Brown, were crushed to death in the pay car beneath the safe.

—The report that the National Rifle Association of Great Britain will shortly hold another meeting to reconsider its acceptance of the American challenge because of the effort of the Americans to induce other teams from Scotland and Ireland to come over and compete, is pronounced untrue.

—The Board of State Charities thinks it can get along this year with $990,000 and $75,000 to cover the failure to appropriate last year for Dixmont and the Eastern Penitentiary. It is probable that the appropriation for this year will be reduced some $40,000 by excluding estimates for buildings not under contract.

—A report that the Government will order all those indicted in New Orleans on a charge of conspiracy to defraud where collusion with Western distillers can be shown to St. Louis or Evansville for trial increases the uneasiness of the "crooked" whisky people, who have until now generally appeared unconcerned.

—Mr. Geo. Jones states that the dispute over ten shares of stock of the New York *Times* included in the estate of the late Jas. B. Taylor has been settled by Mr. Jones purchasing the entire ten shares for $150,000. The stock of the *Times* is now divided as follows: Mr. Jones, fifty-one shares; E. M. Morgan, forty, and Mr. Jennings, the editor, nine shares.

—The bank robbery at Northampton, Mass., induces the Springfield *Republican* to suggest the formation of a mutual protective association of bankers of the State, pledged not to compromise with robbers on any terms, and to make good, by equitable assessment, the losses sustained by any bank by robbery, and to apply the funds for the pursuit and prosecution of criminals.

—A bill has been introduced at Albany to prohibit speculation in theatre tickets. Such a bill can only be useful to show how little legislators know about the principles of legislation. If a majority of those who frequent the theatre wished to abolish speculation in tickets, they could do so in a week by merely buttoning up their pockets. But we can no more fix the price of tickets by statute than we can fix the price of wheat.

—A BARD has broken loose for Conkling as President, and slings his metrical eloquence into the battle, in a "pome," of which the following is a sample:

Oh, rally round the dear old flag,
And by the Union stand;
No traitors in Oneida's name
Shall strike again our land.
No, by the noble martyred dead,
In God's and Freedom's name,
With Roscoe Conkling in the van,
We'll wipe away our shame.

—It is proposed by a new bill to be introduced in Congress in a few days, by the Committee on Education, to provide that at the close of each fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount which has been received from the sale of public lands during the past twelve months, and that for five years this sum, which now amounts to about $1,500,000 annually, shall be distributed among the States in the ratio of relative illiteracy in each, as shown by the census before the distribution.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Finance Bill Again Called Up in the Senate.

ITS FINAL PASSAGE PROBABLE TO-DAY.

The Bill Permitting Defendants in Criminal Cases to Testify Defeated.

The House Discussing Salary Reduction.

Notaries Public Confirmed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Latta.

Bills Reported Favorably from Committees.

An act to punish persons for pointing or discharging fire arms at other persons.

An act relating to the exemption of property from levy, sale or execution and distress for rent.

An act enlarging the powers of courts of equity in cases of partition.

An act regulating the publication of legal advertisements in papers of the party's choice.

An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish.

An act authorizing the establishment of a school for deaf mutes.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. DUNKLE, authorizing the Auditor General to examine and settle all military claims.

By Mr. NEWMYER, a supplementary act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics.

The above bill requires physicians to record their names and residences with the Board of Health.

An act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes.

This bill provides for the classification and taxation of property in three classes—business, rural and farming. It is intended to give relief to rural districts from excessive taxation.

An act to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania so as to attach the township of Collier to the Twenty second Congressional district.

The Finance Bill.

Mr. STRANG rose to a question of privilege, and moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill diverting moneys from the Sinking Fund was defeated. Agreed to.

Mr. WATSON moved the reconsideration of votes had on third reading and Mr. Albright's amendments to the second section, placing Mr. Albright's amendments again before the Senate.

The amendment of Mr. Albright provided that the State Treasurer should give a monthly account of all interest, bonus, premium or other consideration received for the use of State funds on deposit. The yeas and nays were called on the amendment, which was defeated by a vote of eight yeas to thirty-one nays.

The second section of the bill was agreed to.

Mr. STRANG offered the following additional sections as an amendment to the bill:

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to render a statement of the Sinking Fund on the first business days of January, April, July and October, giving the balance remaining in the Sinking Fund in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on the public debt. Whereupon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall authorize the purchase by the fiscal agent of the State of the loans of the State next maturing at the then market rates; provided, such purchase can be made for the best interests of the State. Provided further, that all such investments shall immediately be canceled by said agent, and the certificate of the same be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in like manner as if said loan had been redeemed by the State.

SEC. 4. The State Treasurer shall, in his monthly report to the Auditor General, take credit for the amount of such purchases made by said fiscal agent, and shall also give the rate and amounts of premium, if any paid, for such purchases.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill ordered to be printed. It now comes up on third reading again. It will be considered in the Senate to morrow no doubt, and passed finally.

Bills Passed Third Reading.

An act to validate sales and conveyances under the decrees of courts by persons irregularly or improperly appointed or defectively qualified.

An act relating to the registration of births and marriages in the cities. Amended so as not to apply to cities of the first and second class.

An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies—yeas 27, nays 8.

An act relating to the service of notice of the time and place of meeting of arbitrators.

An act authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several courts.

An act to exempt pianos and organs from levy, sale or execution of distress for rent. Passed.

An act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sale of real estate encumbered by liens. Amended.

Bills on Second Reading.

An act prescribing how the employes of persons, partnerships, associations and corporations engaged in the mining of coal or the manufacture and production of iron or steel shall be paid for their labor and services. Made the special order on Thursday morning next.

Notaries Public.

The following Notaries Public, nominated by the Governor for a term of three years, were confirmed by the Senate: Samuel Smith, at Pittsburgh; J. H. Hillerman, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Spence, Pittsburgh; W. Hammar, Pittsburgh; Andrew Humbert, Pittsburgh; Wm. V. Evans, Tarentum, Allegheny county; H. J. Hammond, Ebensburg, Cambria county; M. N. Miles, Petrolia, Butler county.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met this afternoon at three o'clock in special session to consider on third reading and final passage an act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Messrs. Dill, Strang, Herr and Winslow spoke against the bill, while Messrs. Yerkes, Ermentrout, Albright, Jones and Anderson (Allegheny) warmly advocated its passage. The yeas were 19 and nays 22.

Having failed to receive a Constitutional majority (26), the bill falls.

Public Printing.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Printing was laid before the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Railroad Crossings.

Mr. SULTEN read in place a bill to regulate the crossing of steam railroads by passenger railroad cars.

Anti-Monopoly Convention.

The use of the hall was granted to the Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Bills on Second Reading.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on second reading, when the following were disposed of as stated.

An act to provide for the payment of costs in certain cases. Negatived.

An act in relation to the entry and satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid by defendants. Passed.

Salary Reduction.

An act fixing the number, duties and compensation of officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. WOLF submitted an amendment making a still further reduction in the amount of compensation, and supported his amendment.

Mr. HAYES thought the reductions made in the bill were sufficient.

Mr. FAUNCE looked upon the whole matter as a piece of buncombe.

Mr. HAYS denied that the bill was got up for buncombe.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Clarion) moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Not agreed to—yeas 40 and nays 119.

The amendment of Mr. Wolfe was then agreed to—yeas 107 and nays 62.

The bill then passed second reading—yeas 120 and nays 41.

The House then adjourned.

Board of School Control.

A bill will shortly be introduced abolishing Boards of School Control for the cities of the third class, which includes Allegheny City.

Classification of Cities.

The special committee for dividing cities of the State into five classes met this afternoon, and unanimously agreed to the bill.

Anti-Monopoly Meeting.

Members of the Anti-Monopoly Convention held a public meeting in the hall of the House this evening. Several speakers expounded their particular doctrines to a large and appreciative audience. K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Taxation of Lands.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 31st ultimo, enclosing copies of correspondence had with committees of the Forty-third Congress respecting the taxation of lands granted to States and corportations. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Anti-Specie Resumption.

The Chair also laid before the Senate resolutions of workingmen of Detroit in favor of the repeal of the specie resumption act. Referred.

Similar resolutions were presented by Mr. CHRISTIANCY and referred to the same committee. In presenting the resolutions Mr. CHRISTIANCY said he did not agree with the views of the petitioners.

District of Columbia.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of providing a proper form of government for the District of Columbia, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. EATON submitted a resolution that any further issue of 3.65 bonds authorized under or by virtue of the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, is hereby prohibited, any law to the contrary not withstanding.

Public Lands.

The regular order, the bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making a restriction in the disposal of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, was taken up.

The pending question was on an amendment of Mr. Thurman, that the repeal of said section shall not have the effect to impair the right, complete or inchoate, of any homestead settler, and no land occupied by such settler at the time this act shall take effect shall be subject to entry, pre-emption or sale.

Pensions.

Mr. WITHERS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to amend the act of February 14th, 1871, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. Placed on the calendar.

District of Columbia Bonds.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to pay the interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. The bill was amended and passed.

Mississippi River Obstructions.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing a report of the Chief of Engineers in regard to obstructions of the Upper Mississippi river at Fort Madison and Burlington, Iowa, and recommending an appropriation of $60,000 to remove said obstructions. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Signal Service.

Mr. CLYMER offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the House the entire cost for the last fiscal year of the Signal Service. Adopted.

Donation.

Mr. WHEELER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to insert an item appropriating $2,500 to the widow of the late H. A. Starkweather. Adopted.

Political Investigation.

Mr. GLOVER offered a resolution reciting a belief that certain political and personal influence has been exerted to secure the removal of a Federal Judge and the appointment of another in Colorado Territory, for the corrupt purpose of procuring certain orders and decrees concerning certain mining interests now in litigation, and directing the Attorney General to furnish copies of letters and papers asking for the removal of Judge Belford and for the appointment of Judge Stone in his stead. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Union Soldiers on the Rolls of the House.

A bill reported by Mr. Williams (Indiana), Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, for the payment of fourteen disabled Union soldiers on the rolls of the House, led to considerable discussion as to whether there were so many Union soldiers now on the rolls, Mr. Fort undertaking to deny that there were, and Messrs. Holman and Williams (Indiana) the contrary.

Finally the bill passed.

Judicial.

The bill regulating practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts, which was before the House in the morning, was taken up and passed.

Bills Reported.

Mr. CAULFIELD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the expenses, not exceeding ten dollars a day, of District Judges when holding Court outside of their own districts.

After discussion the bill was recommitted.

Mr. HUNTON, from the same committee, reported back adversely the bill to provide that heads of executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House. Laid on the table.

He also reported a bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. LORD, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing United States Circuit Courts to appoint commissioners, to be called Affidavit Commissioners, to take affidavits, depositions, and verifications of pleadings to be read in United States Courts, but who are not to possess other powers conferred by statute on Circuit Court Commissioners.

After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the same committee, reported back a bill authorizing action in the District of Columbia for damages in cases of death resulting from a wrongful act, neglect, or default.

During the discussion of the bill the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Encouraging Commerce.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill to encourage commerce in vessels owned by citizens of the United States. Referred.

The bill provides that till the 1st of July, 1879, any steamship of not less than two thousands tons burden that was built during or after 1870, and of which at least four-fifths is owned *bona fide* by citizens of the United States and built in a foreign country, may be registered as a vessel of the United States and entitled to all the privileges of American vessels.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, which appropriates $922,847.

After a spirited discussion, but without action on the bill, the committee rose.

Not Approved.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President returning without his approval an act transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds from the Secretary of the Interior to the Treasurer of the United States, with a communication from the Secretary of the Interior setting out that the act was not sufficiently definite to accomplish the end desired.

The message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House then adjourned.

GEN. SHERMAN.

He Has No Presidential Aspirations—A Characteristic Letter from the Great Leader.

COLUMBUS, O., February 3.—Representative James A. Dalzell has just received the following letter from Gen. Sherman:

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 2, 1876.—Dear Sir: Your kind letter is just received, and though I thought everybody knew my general opinions on the points of your inquiry, I cannot hesitate to answer you in such a way as to admit of no misconstruction. I never have been, and am not now, and never will be a candidate for the high office of President before any convention or the people. I shall always prefer to see that office filled by one of the millions who in the civil war stood by the Union firmly and unequivocally, and of those I notice many names willing and capable—prominent among them that of Gen. Hayes, now Governor of Ohio, whom we know as a fine officer and a gentleman in every sense. I do not, however, wish to be misunderstood as presuming to advise anybody in the choice of the man. My wife and family are strong Catholics, but I am not. That, however, is nobody's business. I believe in the common schools and don't slip the little matters that seem to be exaggerated by the press. In some quarters, however, these schools are extravagant and the directors indulge in costly buildings and expensive teachers, so as to cause the schools to be too heavy a burden on the taxpayers. This tendency ought to checked, which may easily be done without making it a political question. Self-interest will regulate this and make these free schools to all and capable of imparting the rudiments of a good English education.

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

Centennial Mine.

LARAMIE CITY, WY., February 3.—News from the Centennial Mine is just received. The spur of the Centennial lode which yielded the ore running over 2,500 ounces of gold to the ton continues to yield $10,000, the rock being five hundred times richer than the ore first milled. The drift is within a few feet of the side "foal" vein, which is supposed to be equally rich at the same level.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 3.—The steamship Hohenstauffen, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Arrived—The steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Servians Determined on War With Turkey.

Cardinal Ledochowski Released.

GERMANY.

Cardinal Ledochowski.

BERLIN, February 3.—The small town of Ostraw, where Cardinal Ledochowski was imprisoned, is filled with sympathizers, gathered to testify their joy at his liberation to-day. Among those present are many of the high Polish nobility, including the Emperor's nephews, Princes Edmund and Frederick of Radziville. There will be special thanksgiving services to-day, and the town will be illuminated. The Posen *Courier's* statement that Cardinal Ledochowski will be confined at the fortress of Torgan, on the frontier of Saxony, is disbelieved. Should it prove correct an appeal will be made to the Emperor. Legal proceedings will also be taken, since the imposition of further restraint upon the Cardinal, without further judgment, would be unlawful. The Cardinal, upon his release, proceeded by rail in the direction of Breslau. He was informed if he entered the provinces of Silesia or Posen, or the districts of Frankfort on the Oder or Mariemaerder, he would be interned at Torgan.

The Centennial Exhibition.

BERLIN, February 3.—The Minister of Commerce will send several officers of the Mining Department to the Centennial exhibition. They will be instructed to study the mining industries of America.

Annexation.

Negotiations between Prussia and Lauenburg for the incorporation of the latter with Prussia have been completed.

TURKEY.

Servians Determined on War.

VIENNA, February 3.—Prince Wrede, Consul General and Diplomatic Agent of Austria at Belgrade, has arrived here. He says the situation in Servia is menacing. The war-like propensities of the people are no longer restrainable.

An Austrian Squadron for Klek.

An Austrian squadron has left Polo. Its destination is believed to be Klek. It is certain, however, that Austria will not hamper diplomatic action at Constantinople by advancing any complaint in regard to the Turkish men-of-war which recently fired upon the insurgents from Austrian waters.

Concessions to the Montenegrins.

RAGUSA, February 3.—It is said that Ali Pasha has offered to cede to the Prince of Montenegro the districts of Sutorina, Zubzi and Bagagni in Herzegovina, and the Albanian Port of Spitza if the Montenegrins withdraw aid from the insurgents and military operations are suspended.

SPAIN.

The Senatorial Elections.

MADRID, February 3.—Official returns represent that the Senatorial elections have resulted very favorably to the Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1876.

4 1-2 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered to-day, without coming to any conclusion, the bill proposed by Fernando Wood, to increase the volume of four and a half per cent bonds from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000, and to extend the time for their redemption from fifteen to thirty years. The Secretary was before the committee in advocacy of the bill.

National Republican Congressional Committee.

The National Republican Congressional Committee met to-night for the purpose of completing the organization for the campaign. The committee was called to order by Senator Cragin. On motion of Senator Logan, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected chairman. Senator West, in Senator Cameron's absence, accepted the position for the latter in a few remarks. Hon. J. M. Edmunds was unanimously re-elected Secretary, E. P. Brooks withdrawing his candidacy for that office, and Jacob Tome was elected Treasurer. The committee proceeded to ballot for an Executive Committee and resident members for the District of Columbia. The following is the Executive Committee: Senators Cameron (Pa.), Cragin, West, Logan and Dorsey, and Representatives Rust, Hubbel, Sinnickson and Platt.

The Fortification Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations completed the Fortification bill to-day, appropriating for the protection, preservation and repair of fortifications and other works of defense $100,000; for the conversion of heavy ordnance, $100,000; for projectiles of heavy ordnance, $25,000; for carriages for heavy guns, $15,000; for proving ground and proving cannon, $25,000; for torpedoes, $50,000.

THE WHISKY RING.

Indianians Sent to the Penitentiary for Swindling the Government.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 3.—The Indianians recently tried and convicted at Indianapolis for complicity in the whisky frauds were placed in the State prison at Jeffersonville last evening. The prisoners, previous to their present trouble, occupied high positions, and were numbered among the best citizens of Evansville. Their names and terms of sentence are as follows: Jas. K. Hill, two years and six months; Albert McGriff, two years; William Munford, two years; David M. Lewis, two years; Geo. T. Simonson and Phillip C. Eberwine, two years; Harrison Miller, two years; John E. Phillips, two years, and Hiram B. Snyder, two years. The sentence read "For hard labor for the terms specified for the violation of the revenue laws." The prisoners were delivered to the custody of Warden Howard by Mr. I. S. Bigelow, Deputy United States Marshal of Indiana.

The Poet's Visit to the Reform School.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1876.

I visited the House of Refuge the Building is about Five hundred feet square it is about as Big as the Work House There is a Hall running through the Building about Eight feet wide there is over two hundred Rooms in the House there are two Hundred Boys and and sevento five Girls from the Investigation that I heared I think the Maningers of the Institution are Justifiable in all that they have done I say that the superintendants are Justifyable in floging a boy for Fiting or bad language Solomon says that the Parent that spares the *rod* Destroys the Child Parents it is your duty to use the rod upon disobediant Children Boys are sent here to learn to do right one thing I saw that I did not approve of when I went into the Chaple Attached to the Building I counted twenty Five Crosses five hanging on the Bible sowed on A silk ribben I object to Any reformed Place or Church setting up the Cross the Cross is not the emblem of Christianity but of Popery. So I don't think that Christians Should Imitate Heathens I think Mr. Avery is a Gentleman in ever sence I think the Commity Gentlemen Mr. Avry had to lock his Book Cases Mr. Plummer Says that the Legislatur at Harisburgh was so curupt by the Democracy that you Could not Keep a Book but it would be stole this is a bad state of Affairs the Democracy Just nack off with every thing. it is time for a revolution I Say before an Nation or Family can be reformed You must Seperate the wheat from the Chaf Roman Catholic Children ought not to be Admitted where Protestants are because one Catholic Boy will curup An Nation And the Crosses aught to be throwen out, and every Roman Catholic Child should be Banished from the House, then you will find that the House of Refuge will go on Right without any difficulty. I tell you that the House of Refuge is a fine Place! there is a Fine Parke in front of the House for the Boys to amuse themselves after their Toils. They have four hours a Day to go school; they even teach The Blackes Music and Drawing; they say they have a Fine Band To keep the thing lively. I think it is a fine Institution I. wish I. had such a Home Mr Swartswelder is the Aturny for the Defence And he is competent to be a Defence With a little reform I think the House of Refuge will go on I. dont tnink that you can Get a better man than Mr Avery. he seemes to be a fine sober Christian man his Wife is a very fine Woman And his two Children seeme to be the very Perfection of Virtue.

it has been twenty years since I first saw this Place but it was a Wilderness to what it is now I tell you What it is an Inmense Place we are becomming a mighty Naton Our commerse Floats on every Ocean and the stars and Stipes are hurled to every breaze—I am told that Part of the Difficulty is that there are a Set of old Mades that want to get married Women are the cause a Great deal of mans misery the Name Woman mean *Wo to Man* Milton says why did not God People the World with spirits Masculine Why did he create this Novelty *Woman*.

J. MCKEE.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Egypt, at New York; steamer City of Brooklyn, at New York; steamer Victoria, at Moville; steamer France, off Lizard; steamer Hohenstauffen, at Southampton.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

A Word to the Thoughtful.

More than eight hundred thousand persons in the United States have their lives insured. The total amount of insurance carried by these persons exceeds *two billion three hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, and to meet the payment of this enormous sum, as it falls due, the Life companies have already accumulated over four hundred million dollars, which they have safely invested in first class securities. The Life Insurance Company stands a tower of strength between our dependents and want. Your affairs may become involved; your property may be taken for debt; your stock and shares may fall in value, but the amount insured upon your life cannot be taken for debt; cannot be alienated from your heirs, and, if you have chosen your company discreetly, is subject to no *commercial risks*. Mutual companies pay all of the profits to their policy holders, and are managed and controlled by the policy holders for their own benefit.

Among the substantial companies of the United States we find the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, originally organized as part Stock and Mutual company, but which, by amendment to its charter, is now *purely mutual*. This company has, during the past ten years, issued over 72,000 policies, and accumulated $7,000,000 of assets, and has an annual income of over $3,000,000. The Company, notwithstanding the great financial depression throughout the country, has, during the past year, accomplished a magnificent work. This is partly due to the well known business ability and integrity of its officers and Directors, but more especially to the "Continental Plan," a new method of insurance recently originated, adopted and used only by this company. The plan embodies the advantages of the *Endowment, Ordinary Life, and Tontine* methods, as well as of the Stock and Mutual companies without the objectionable features of either, and is the only plan by which the value can be used and at the same time retain the full benefit of the protection offered by insurance. At the end of each five years the net credit belonging to the policy holder is ascertained, and a bond separate and detached from the policy is given to the policy holder for the amount of the net credit and the interest that will accrue to the same, payable at the end of the term for which the insurance was issued, thus making an endowment for the policy holder's own benefit if living. In case of previous death the amount of the insurance would be paid to the heirs in ninety days after proof had been furnished, and the amount of the bonds that had then been issued would be payable at the time stipulated in addition. The premium is *less* than that charged for an ordinary life policy, and *remains the same* each year, thus having a fixed and definite rate of premium. A thorough investigation of the merits of this plan will convince any one that it offers inducements well worthy the consideration of all persons intending to insure their lives. Circulars and information with regard to the plan or company will be cheerfully furnished by applying at the office of the company. During the past year the company re-insured in other companies all its southern business,—a large portion of which was formerly very unprofitable—and is now doing business only in healthy States. Among its policy holders are found some of the most prominent and substantial business men of this city and State. Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless, the well known and justly popular insurance firm at 94 Fourth avenue, have represented the company here for many years.

We understand that the company desire a few first class special agents to travel through this section of the State, and feel justified in saying that we think it a fine opportunity for those who feel disposed to engage in this great work, as the company and the "*Continental Plan*" pleases the people. All correspondence for agencies, circulars or insurance, should be addressed to Winfield M. Clark, manager, No. 94 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Penna.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The First church meetings continue to be well attended.

····There was a big blow-out last night at the Lincoln Club rooms.

····The first sleighs of the season made their appearance last night.

····The net receipts of the late Charity Concert at Library Hall were $654.55.

····The Board of Health meets this afternoon, to re-organize and elect officers for 1876.

····Young America was in his glory last night. The pavements were crowded with their sleds.

····Alleghenians are as much exercised over "bills" as though it were quarterly settlement day.

····The cars on the Oakland Passenger Railway descend Soho hill without the aid of horse power.

····The recommendation for the pardon of Willie Oyler came too late. Death had transferred him to another sphere.

····Our local military companies drill each night preparing for the Centennial. No greenies will be mustered in after April 1st.

····The opinion of many of our leading lawyers is the Supreme Court is *supreme*, and can do as it pleases about the Bond of Friendship.

····The jingle of sleigh bells on Fifth and Penn avenues last evening reminded one of the good old-fashioned winters we used to have.

····To-morrow evening the Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, will meet at the North avenue school house to suggest candidates.

····The Republican Vigilance Committee of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, has decided to call a suggestion meeting for next Thursday evening. The primary election will be held on the Saturday following.

····A slight fire in the kitchen in the rear of the residence of Mr. Baker, on River avenue, near Chestnut street, Allegheny, at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

····A meeting of the members of the Mercantile Library Association will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. The annual reports of the officers for the last year will be read and amendments to the by-laws considered. A full attendance is desirable.

····Harry Pollitt, against whom Lieut. Tyre made five informations, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday at his saloons on Smithfield and Sixth streets, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor and gave $500 bail on each charge for trial at court.

····We are indebted to City Superintendent Davis, of Allegheny, for the annual report of the Board of School Controllers. It contains much matter of interest not only to the directors of Allegheny, but to all others who feel an interest in the advancement and prosperity of education.

····We have already referred to the case of J. Sharp and J. Lambert, who were charged before the Mayor with having entered into a conspiracy to procure an indictment for murder against E. J. Maloy. The defendants were awarded a hearing yesterday afternoon, and in default of $5,000 bail each, they were committed to jail for trial.

····The first of the great oil suits brought by Lockhart & Frew against Bonsall, King & Co. and Bonsall, was decided on Wednesday, before Judge Trunkey, in the Venango county Court, by a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $11,745. The remaining suit against Bonsall individually was argued yesterday.

····The Indianapolis *Journal* says that out of the press excursion which left New York city last fall on the opening of the fast mail train, four were so drunk before they got to Pittsburgh that they had to be put under guardianship, and the rest only completed the trip by reason of their seasoned stomachs. But what else could you expect from a fast "male" train?

····Clerk Little, of the Board of Health, requests all physicians, ministers, aldermen and midwives to walk up to his desk and acquaint him with all the marriages and births last year of which they have knowledge and have failed to make return. He intimates that if this is not done he will commence to turn the crank which puts the legal machinery in operation.

····It is said that over thirty cows have been stolen from residents in the eastern suburbs of the city during the past two or three months. One gentleman, who does business on Liberty street, lost a fine Alderney cow last Sunday evening for which he paid $150. It is believed that the cows are driven to the neighborhood of Nine Mile Run, where it is thought the thieves have a slaughter-house.

····In the basement of a building on Smithfield street, just opposite Municipal Hall, is a Chinese laundry. The Chinamen's stock of charcoal caught fire some time early this morning, and caused an alarm from box 24 about half-past two o'clock. A hose from one of the steamers was run down into the cellar, a few hogsheads of water were squirted, and the fire was out. No damage of any consequence. The Celestials narrowly escaped a charcoal smothering.

····Since a large quantity of earth fell down from the side of Troy Hill upon the Troy Hill road, there has been another large mass loosened and there is danger of it falling at any time. To prevent it from coming in contact with any person who might be passing along, the Street Commissioner yesterday commenced to drill holes into it to blow it down upon the road. It will probably be elevated to-day.

····An item appeared in one of yesterday's evening papers, detailing the circumstances in reference to some trouble that occurred at the depot, because the Ft. Wayne road refused to send on the passengers by the "Limited Mail," which arrived behind time Wednesday evening. It was intimated that suit for damages would be instituted by some of the passengers. The train did arrive behind time, and the passengers did have to wait in the city about six and a half hours, but they took it philosophically, because they knew if they had not waited here they would have been compelled to stop in Alliance that length of time.

····The South Side glass blowers have struck against a reduction of ten per cent., and as a consequence the works of McCullough & Co., Cunningham & Ihmsen, Duff, Chambers & Co., Stewart, Estep & Co., Phillips & Co., S. M. McKee & Co., Wolff, Howard & Co., and A. & D. H. Chambers have suspended operations. Should the strike continue and become more general several thousand men will be thrown out of employment, but it is thought that the difficulty can be settled by a compromise.

····The Board of Pardons has recommended the following pardons: Charles W. Smith, Allegheny; larceny and receiving stolen goods. Sentenced on May 2, 1874, to three years in the Western Penitentiary. Christopher Bradford, larceny, Allegheny county. Sentenced June 27, 1874, to three years in the Western Penitentiary. Philopoena Shugart, murder in the first degree; Butler county. Sentenced March, 1870, to Western Pennsylvania Hospital, adjudged insane. The petition of Emma Fredericks, of this county, convicted of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to three years in the Workhouse, was refused.

····A few nights ago a man named Henry H. Johnston was attacked and robbed in Pine alley, Allegheny, of a silver watch and a small sum of money, by two men. The next day he made an information before Alderman Graham, of the Second ward, Allegheny, charging James Caskey and Robert Tenary with commiting highway robbery. These parties heard of the case, and returned him the stolen articles on condition that he would settle it, which he did, with the consent of the Alderman, and the matter was dropped. The Alderman, doubtless, misunderstood what the law says about compromising such cases.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. W. H. Gill manifests unusual legal ability in his cross-examinations.

***Mr. James M. Macrum is the new Librarian of the Mercantile Library.

***Major Wm. Frew is talked of as a delegate to the Republican National Conveniton from this county.

***Hon. John McKee's hyperion curls shook their fragrance upon the Reform School investigation yesterday.

***Mr. Henry Lloyd is spoken of as a candidate for Congress from this district. If Mr. Lloyd decides to enter the field he will make a strong candidate.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Liabilities of Common Carriers—A Steamboat Compelled to Re-Ship Its Passengers When They Have Paid Their Fare Through.

In the U. S. District Court yesterday Judge McCandless rendered a decision in the case of Solomon McGuire vs. the steamboat "Emma Graham" the decree to be entered in favor of libellant, and referring the matter to John H. Bailey, Esq., to assess damages. The case is one of some general importance, as involving the liabilities of common carriers. The facts are as follows: On December 18, 1875 the libellant shipped on the "Emma Graham," then lying at Cincinnati, and purchased a ticket for Pittsburgh. When the boat reached Marietta, the libellant was informed that she would go no further and he was ordered to go ashore, which he did, taking back from the clerk of the boat, under protest, one-half of the amount he had paid for his passage. The action was brought to recover damages for the inconvenience and injury arising from being forced ashore.

It was held by libellant's counsel, and supported by the Court, that the acceptance of a *pro rata* of his passage money did not operate as a recession of the contract, and that the libellant was entitled to recover damages for whatever loss he may have sustained from being compelled to leave the boat; that it is the duty of common carriers to reship their passengers when from any cause they are unable to carry them to their destination. The case was argued by P. C. Knox, Esq., for libellant and John Harbison, Esq., for respondent.

CITY ROAD AFFAIRS.

A Lot of Business Before the Committee Yesterday.

The Road Committee held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. Ordinances were ordered for a change of the name of Motley street to Delmont street, and for the paving and curbing of Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. A resolution to pay S. R. Johnson $200 for work done on Craig street was passed. Pay rolls as follows were read and approved: First district, $581.23; Second district, $394.90; Third district, $306.94. The assessment for Orphan street boardwalk was approved. The matter of repairing Boquet street was referred to the subcommittee of the district, with power to act. The City Engineer was instructed to examine and report what amount of stone, to repair roads, will be needed. A communication was read from M. H. Smith, asking payment for damages done to his carriage by falling over Terrace street. It was received and filed and a sub-committee appointed to examine and report on this matter, and also what repairs are necessary at that point. The City Solicitor was instructed to give an opinion relative to the power of the Board Commissioners acting under this committee. A resolution for a cinder side walk on Madison street was laid over until the City Solicitor gives the opinion asked above. The committee fixed the price of workmen in the employ of the Commissioners at $1,25 per day and teams $4,00 per day, also directing each Commissiooner to make oath that he is not interested in any team employed by him.

Adjourned.

MESSRS. J. R. HEARD & CO.

No. 52 Sixth Street.

With the view of closing out our business by April 1st, we offer our entire stock at prices to insure their rapid sale.

We call special attention for two weeks to our stock of Woolens, including white and gray Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloakings, Water-proofs, Merinos, Cashmeres, Serges, &c.

This sale is without reserve, and early comers will get rare bargains.

Particular attention is called to our stock of reliable Black Silks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of Richard H. Hammer and Robert E. Hammer, Debtors. No. 2537, in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1876. Sir: You are hereby notified that a Resolution of Composition passed by the creditors of said debtor, together with a statement of said debtors' assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 11th day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22d, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution of Composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said Section.

a69 S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the LOYALHANNA COAL AND COKE CO. will be held at the office of the Company, Room 3, No. 376 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, February 15th, 1876, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

a65 S. H. BAKER, President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE STORES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

We will open on MONDAY, January 3d, a choice line of

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Purchased during the past week at much under value, and will be sold accordingly.

New Styles Dark Prints, Shirting Prints.
Light Ground Percales, Cambrics and Prints at very low prices, to close.
Full Lines of Domestic Dry Goods at lowest prices.
Our Department of Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Notions, Trimmings, &c., kept fully replete with NEW GOODS which are arriving daily.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces

Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing & all kinds of Sheet Iron Work.

ALSO COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

Macfarlane & Patterson,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

The Cheapest and best in use.

AND AGITATING GRATE,

Cook and Heating Stoves,

38 WOOD STREET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Ben Franklin Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES---41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

HOUSE PAINTERS,

NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET.

MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WALTER P. MARSHALL,

WALL PAPER.

No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

1876. FEBRUARY 4th, 1876.

ERWIN,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

IS STILL SELLING

4-4 Bleached Muslins at	6¼ cents
4-4 Dark Percale Chintzes at	6¼ cents
4-4 Penn Mill Sheeting at	8⅓ cents
4-4 Extra quality Bleached Muslin at	10 cents
New Dark Best Quality Prints	6¼ cents

The above are bargains in which we

DEFY COMPETITION!

BLACK CASHMERE.

Our usual well-known numbers at 50c, 75c, 90c and $1, conceded by all who have examined them to be the best value ever offered.

Black Alpacas.

We have taken advantage of the late very large decline in the prices of imported Black Alpacas, and have bought very largely of goods to sell at 25c, 31c, 37½c and 45c, which are equal in value to goods sold two months since at 10 to 15 cents per yard over these prices.

HAMBURG EDGINGS

An immense stock.

Shirt Fronts

Singly or by the dozen at prices far below last year.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—We have just made a large purchase of the celebrated Alexander and Laporte Kid Gloves, in 2 Buttons, Black and Colored, which we will sell at $1 per pair. We guarantee them equal to any $1.50 Glove in this market.

First Premium Awarded AT PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION FOR

Brussels Carpets,

FROM

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

Who have just opened an invoice of the new

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

77 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

Reduction in Prices.

Whole Stock Marked Down!

CLOSING OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

CLOTH CLOAKS,
MATTLESEE SACQUES,
SEAL SACQUES,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS.

A FULL STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Blankets,
Prints,
Flannels.

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
AND
Dress Goods.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We desire an examination as we offer some very handsome goods at very low prices.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

SILK DEPARTMENT

Jos. Horne & Co's.

RETAIL STORES,

AT

Bargain Prices

BLACK DRESS SILKS!

In the following well tested brands: C. J. Bonnet & Co., Hand-Spun, Guinet and Pousen.

Dark Colored Silks

In all the popular colorings.

Light Colored Silks

In all the new tints for

PARTY WEAR.

Striped and Plaid Velvets for Costumes.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1875, $3,355,748

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY

J. G. COFFIN & CO.,

THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

Petroleum at Antwerp 32¼.

Bonds at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113.

A new and somewhat extensive project has been put forward,—that of uniting the Baltic and White Seas by a canal. The plan is endorsed by the Senate of Finland, so far as to vote 600,000 marks to the enterprise.

General Sherman seems to have no longings for the White House, and in his letter setting forth the fact, he comes out with a refreshing frankness. Sherman, with the pen, does just as he did as a soldier—strikes direct.

The defence opened yesterday at the Reform School. We have no wish to be hypercritical, but we are impressed that some of the witnesses are just a trifle too strong for their side of the case. To say that nothing but kindness and generosity obtain there is a little too much.

The New York *Herald* scatters notices favorable to the Presidential candidacy of Roscoe Conkling through its editorials,—very much as if they were paid cards. If the motive was to produce a sensation, that method has lost force; and if to create a diversion favorable to Conkling, it is not worth its cost.

A project has been developed in New York City to build a hospital for the treatment of chronic diseases. Other hospitals reject such cases, usually, owing to the value of space; but this hospital, it is intended, shall be for such cases only as are not acceptable elsewhere, but are not absolutely incurable.

The giants are in combat before the Committee on Railroads, at Washington. A Mr. Marshall presented a speech of great originality and force in favor of granting aid to the Texas Pacific Road, after which Mr. Huntington spoke against it, and in favor of the Southern Pacific. Then Col. Thos. A. Scott answered Mr. Huntington. It is thought a favorable report will be had for the Texas Pacific.

The United States Senate is disposed to resent the impudent assumptions of the House, that it, and not the Senate, shall determine the expenses of the National Government. It will agree to any reasonable reductions, but where sweeping changes are attempted, merely as an arbitrary exercise of power over the Executive, or for political capital, it proposes to stand in the way. There is no reason why this decision should not be adhered to. The Republican party has control of the Executive Department of the Government, and as it is responsible for the result, the Senate, and not the House, should have the chief voice in the determination of appropriations.

If the report is reliable that the Carlists have been driven into the Biscay region, it indicates the near collapse of the rebellion. The province of Biscay includes the Pyrenees region, and borders on France. The people of that section sympathized with the Carlist cause from the first, and have generally maintained a semi-independence,—the mountains affording them advantages in competing against the Government troops. Now, however, rigorous military operations are to be carried into the Biscay region, and soon we shall know whether that last corner for all insurrections in Spain can be speedily conquered. From that point, if overcome, the Carlists can easily escape into France.

The fast mail train business proves to be a losing operation, but not to a large extent. The New York press seize on this fact to strike a blow at the Pennsylvania Railroad,—urging that it be no longer employed. We do not profess to know what are the private grievances of the New York press against Colonel Scott, whether they have failed in their efforts to make him dance up upon the Texas Pacific road,—but it is evident that they are personally spiteful. It is but true, at all events, that the Pennsylvania Railroad has given us the fast mail service in better shape than did the New York Central its patrons. And cities on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are quite as much interested in this subject as are those on the New York Central road.

In the interest felt in the subject of gas for illuminating and manufacturing purposes, it will be of moment if a project broached in London shall prove successful. It looks to the utilization of sewer gas. The inventor produced his gas by vaporizing oil of a very coarse nature and sewage from a pigpond and a cesspool, in the proportion of one pint of oil to one gallon of sewage. The apparatus used was a very small one, capable of producing a little more than 100 cubic feet per hour. The cost of producing the gas was very slight, being less than a shilling per 1,000 feet, including every item of expenditure. For an entire expenditure of 5 cents, the inventor produced 500 cubic feet of 22-candle gas, and the London papers describe the gas as of better quality than that furnished by the corporation. There is no place in the world that affords a finer field for such operations than Pittsburgh. If mud and garbage, and foul smelling filth can be transferred into illuminating gas, we know of no city that ought to be more cheaply lighted than ours. It may pay to import that inventor.

We have heard a great deal said, at offtimes, about the necessity for pure administration in our municipal government, and of the outrages and mismanagement that exist. A word to all who wish reform. The suggestion meetings, at which candidates are developed, will be held in this city and Allegheny, this week and next. The wards are sufficiently well understood for every citizen who wishes, to know just what he will need to attend, in order to make his influence felt. If reform is really desired, attend these suggestion meetings, and the primaries, and the work can be done. If sagacious, reliable men are nominated and elected, Councils will be of a cast that will investigate all wrongs, and see that they are reformed. We are entirely confident that, in this city and Allegheny, if the better class of citizens will turn out to the suggestion meetings and primaries in force, they can overcome all combinations of a corrupt nature. If, therefore, they do not do this, they are responsible. The longing for reform must be very weak when no effort is made to secure it, at the very time when such effort will prove successful. If, therefore, those who complain wish to be regarded as earnest in urging reform, let them act in the manner indicated.

Winslow is a source of trouble even to the State Department. Application has been made by telegraph to Holland for the extradition of Winslow, but the hopes entertained have been suddenly dashed by the discovery that the King of Holland was once refused the extradition of a criminal for whom he applied. It seems that Winslow proceeded very deliberately about this business. He inquired of a lawyer what countries we had no extradition treaty with, under pretence of writing an article on the subject. Having ascertained, he deliberately chose the one he thought the most congenial, took his family, and went peacefully on his way. This case bids fair to rouse Congress, as well as the State Department, to the necessity of remedying the defect thus proven to exist, in our lack of extradition treaties with several Governments. The South American republics have no such treaties with ours, nor have several European Governments. There is but one safe course for the Government to pursue, and that is to refuse to shelter the criminals of other countries, and to at once request other countries to refuse to shelter ours, and we believe there is not a civilized nation on earth that will not gladly make this mutual arrangement. This done, and we will not have schemes of plunder, in the confident assurance of easy escape from justice.

The point made by the London *Times* and largely copied in the press of this county, that Secretary Fish, in inviting the friendly concurrence of European powers toward our intercession to settle the Cuban war is an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, has, in our view no force whatever. The Monroe doctrine repelled foreign interference in American affairs,—whether those of the United States, or of the Republics south of us on this continent; but it never contemplated the assumption of exclusive privilege of control over foreign colonies, located on or near our borders. For example were Canada involved, in any way, we would not feel called upon to assume the arbitration of the trouble, nor to prevent others doing so. But were foreign powers to attempt to override, "protect," or in other ways, to control existing and independent Republics on this continent, we would say,—hands off. Cuba is a province of Spain, and her case is parallel with that of Canada, and does not call for the application of the Monroe doctrine. Thus while Secretary Fish showed proper courtesy to foreign powers, in inviting their concurrence in the proposed intercession, he in no way invalidated the Monroe doctrine, as it had no application to the case in hand. We suspect Secretary Fish had no thought of the Monroe doctrine when he wrote his dispatch relative to interference in Cuban affairs. He simply sought to quietly settle a long-continued evil, in a foreign province, located near our borders, but not included in the scope of the Monroe doctrine.

WASTING TIME.

The caustic criticisms, so freely bestowed on Congress at the beginning of the session, had the effect of driving it to work, but not to the systematic labor that is productive of results. An unusual amount of time has been spent in talk, maneuvering and caucusing, and a fussy show of business kept up, but little, however, coming to completion. The present session is characterized by an unusual number of new members, and if the new members had shown that modesty which best befits them, or, if there had been any discipline in the House, the work of the session would have been advanced by the circumstance which has retarded it. At the close of two months the record of work accomplished is in most glaring contrast to the amount of wind expended. There was no delay over the choosing of a Speaker, and only a few days delay over the appointment of the committees. But in the two months which have passed a superfluous Amnesty bill has been debated without any conclusion being reached, a Centennial appropriation has been passed in a shape which will probably require it to be sent back for correction, the cadets have had their pay cut down, and the diplomatic corps has been docked in a manner calculated to impair its efficiency, and this is all. It is simply a record of carping and fault-finding; an attempt to make party capital, and nothing more.

We do not know whether the future is to be judged by the past, but if so, this session of Congress will be one of the most important events for the Democratic party that has recently occurred. It went into power pledged to reform. This included the honest, straight-forward prosecution of public business, and a fair scrutiny into the expenditures of the Government. It did not include the attempt to impair the efficiency of administration by cutting down appropriations without judgment or sense. In brief, it implied statesmanship and freedom from undue partisan prejudice. Yet the Democracy have failed at just this point. There are abuses which might be rectified, but these are not in the cost of boys at West Point, or the salaries of officials and employees as a rule. We had been disposed, and still are, to commend whatever is good in the policy of the Democracy in Congress, but really we can find nothing specially to commend. Even those Democrats who, when in the minority seemed to have some sense, have utterly lost it, now they are in the majority. Randall was thought to be a fair parliamentarian, but his honors have sadly faded. Cox has deteriorated from a third-class wit into a driveling fault-finder, and a caller of harsh names. Morrison is new, and Kerr fails to meet the demands of his place. The great defect, however, is the lack of honest, sensible work.

THE HUNGARIAN LIBERATOR.

Years ago the people of this country were greatly aroused by the speeches of Kossuth, the Hungarian, whose patriotic struggle for liberty had endeared him to the people of this country. Grand receptions were accorded him, and the patriotic fervor of his speeches often aroused the wildest enthusiasm. He returned, after a little, to Europe, and finally settled in Italy, where he still resides, in comparative plenty, without political influence, and only the memory of his great name to inspire interest. In statesmanship he was and is a theorist, dreaming of a republic in form as well as name, and content with nothing less. He failed to realize his ideal, and so would never return to his native land, though pressingly invited when a republic in fact was established. Francis Deak was a man of another mould. a Hungarian, a lover of liberty, but who cared little for the shadow or the name, provided he realized the substance. In the years that followed Kossuth's flight, he remained, watchful, earnest, cautious, repressing the wild zeal of his followers, till, when Austria was humbled by the battle of Sadowa, he demanded all that the early revolutionists had, except the name, and received all he demanded. The Emperor of Austria was brought to Pesth, where he swore to maintain the rights of Hungary, a constitution was provided, an independent parliament organized, a national guard formed, and the Magyar language restored in the courts and schools.

His life was severely simple. He had an income of about $1,000 a year from his estate, and on this he lived. All attempts to force salaries and gratuities upon him were refused,—and he lived in apartments on the second floor of a tenement, rode in an omnibus to the Diet, and in all ways pursued a course of Spartan simplicity, dying at last, a poor, but highly honored man. Kossuth, in his way, is no doubt a hero. He has an ideal for his country, and because he could not realize it, he stands aloof, disdaining to accept anything beneath his standard. Deak, however, was of far greater value to his people. The substance he sought was all that Kossuth did,—and he employed cool, practical measures to reach what he sought. An absolute Republic, he realized, Hungary was not prepared for; but a constitutional government, which would educate the people to a fitness for liberty, he deemed best. The wisdom of his judgment is illustrated in the growth of events. He has maintained the individuality of Hungary, given fruition to the hopes of her people, and prepared them for the higher developments of the future. He, and not Kossuth, was the real Liberator of Hungary.

GENERALITIES.

A fashion-writer says: "There is something very pretty in ladies' gloves this season." Which is a very handsome compliment.

The latest phase of leap-year eccentricity is recorded from Portsmouth, N. H., where a lady clad in deep mourning promenaded the streets the other day, with a ribbon on the front of her forehead, on which was embroidered in white the word "Alone."

The other day up in Watertown, the wind blew a lady directly into a gentleman's arms, and ever since that time whenever Old Probabilities indicates breezy weather, the sidewalks of the town are so crowded with young men as to render them almost impassable.

The Archbishop of Paris has received from the Archbishop of Beyrout 12 large planks of cedar cut from a tree on Mount Lebanon that had recently blown down. A few trees yet remain, supposed to be as old as the time when Solomon built the Temple.

English cooking stoves are inferior to American ones; indeed, such remarkable contrivances as are sold in the English market under this name, would throw on American housekeeper into fits. They make very pretty grates and fireplace heaters in England, but when it comes to cook stoves, they have much to learn from America.

STATE NEWS.

They want a woolen mill at Titusville.

Vacant Houses are plenty in McKeesport.

The real estate market in Waynesburg is lively.

The Callan Hotel at Cresson has been sold for $5,000.

The Beaver Falls Cutlery Works has started again.

A fox hunt will come off in Titusville during this snow.

The county paid $7,735 out for interest on the debt last year.

The ladies of Warren are to hold a centennial tea party on February 22.

Altoona only owes $860,000, and has real estate valued at fully half the amount.

There are 241 soldiers' orphans in the school at Dayton, Armstrong country.

They talk of starting a Savings Bank in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton will lecture in Altoona in March.

The young lassies of Waynesburg gave a Leap Year Ball in the Town Hall last Friday.

The Chinese at Beaver Falls have been, for a week past, celebrating their New Year.

Two thousand dollars stock has been subscribed for a base ball club organization in New Castle.

The Greenback Club in Sharon consists of about 600 members, and the list is daily growing larger.

The Titusville *Herald* says that 'the Warren girls are pretty and cheeky." That's better than being homely and lonely.

Several prominent manufacturers of oil fixtures in the oil region are making preparations to be represented at the Centennial.

Mrs. Campbell, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Y. Campbell, formerly of Uniontown, died recently at her residence near Philadelphia.

The Indiana *Messenger* has captured a fellow that imposed a bogus marriage notice upon them, and propose to make him come to time.

Mr. Sylvanus Cary was caught in the mill shaft at his mill in Morris township, Greene county, a few days ago, and crushed to death.

Gen. Morehead says that locks and dams 5 and 6, above Brownsville, which cost about $200,000 in 1856 have not paid for the costof attendance and repairs.

The price of gas in Philadelphia is now $2.15 per thousand cubic feet. And yet there are ungrateful Philadelphians who complain that gas is dear.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature during the present session, asking the repeal of what is known as the "Mercer County Iron Clad Liquor Law."

The Directors of the Waynesburg Narrow Gauge Railroad, propose to call in another assessment of twenty per cent. to complete the road,—divided between this time and May.

Some parties from Pittsburgh have leased a tract of land at Georgetown, Beaver county, with the intention of sinking for gas, and if successful, the gas will be run in pipes to Pittsburgh.

During the past few weeks at Newville, a small town in the Cumberland Valley, with a population of about 2,000 souls, over 500 conversions are claimed. Revivalism seems to be spreading throughout our country.

Over in Clearfield county, when a pretty feminine school teacher undertakes to chastise one of the older boys, he quietly clasps her to his bosom and imprints a kiss upon her fair lips, and thus escapes punishment. Who would not be a school boy?

Under the regulations of the Postoffice Department below we give the salaries paid postmasters in a few of our neighboring towns: Waynesburg, $1,000; Washington, $2,100; Monongahela City, $1,100; Connellsville, $1,600; Brownsville, $1,500.

Work on the Warren Hospital for the Insane has been stopped. The roof of the "laundry building" has been put on, and the outside work finished. If the Legislature makes an appropriation, work will be commenced in the spring with a large force of men.

The Northwestern Band, of Meadville, is in receipt of an offer from the Grand Lodge of Masons, of Philadelphia, to furnish the music at headquarters during the week of the Centennial session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, which occurs at Philadelphia in June.

Dogs killed five hundred and seventy head of sheep, and injured nine hundred and seventy-nine more in Mercer county during the past year, for which the commissioners forked over the snug sum of $5,447.18 to the owners of the sheep. The sheep sold better to the county than they would have done to a drover.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Christy, of Spring township, Mercer county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on the 19th of January. None but relatives were present. Mr. Christy was married in that place, and his whole married life has been spent upon the farm upon which he yet resides.

Warren has the first case of leap year proposal and engagement. One day last week two "beautiful and accomplished" young ladies proposed to two "smart and handsome" young gentlemen, "for better or for worse." One accepted, and the other preferred to buy a silk dress. The wedding is to come off July 4, 1876, in the Centennial buildings.

The Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band gives the following notice through the columns of the *Local News*: Notice to the Democratic Party—"We think it time some of you should make arrangements to pay us for playing during last campaign. We cannot get any satisfaction out of your committee. Bill is over one hundred dollars. No cards."

The last sensation in Indiana, Indiana county, was produced by certain parties taking an infant of about eight days of age from its maiden mother, and carrying it in a buggy about twenty-five miles across the country into Clearfield county and laying it down before a young man, the supposed father of it, in the presence of about fifty persons, and giving him a lecture on the subject, departed, leaving the little stranger in his care. All this in the face of the fact that this same young man, some time ago, amicably adjusted the difficulty by paying the wayward young mother $200 in hand and giving bonds for several hundred more, to be paid in instalments.

The Freeport *Times* says that F. X. Schoonmaker, formerly of that place, has created quite an excitement in Ulster county, New York, by an action to recover the estate of his father, the late Judge Schoonmaker, of that county. It is claimed by Mr. S. that many years ago his father resided in Northwestern Pennsylvania, was a Protestant in belief, but wooed and wed his mother, a Catholic. After a few years of married life they separated, owing to these religious differences, the separation being final, although there was no divorce. After the separation, the only words Mrs. S. ever heard from him was that he was dead. Mr. Frank Schoonmaker, after months of search, has satisfied himself the dead jurist was his father—that after he and his wife had separated, he went to Ohio, where, in one of the smaller towns, he was admitted to the bar. From this he again emigrated to Ulster county, N. Y., where, after some years, he became President Judge of that county, as well as the possessor of a considerable estate.

Cooking Food for Stock.

Mr. V. S. Beekman, of Ulster county, N. Y., evidently has a poor opinion of cooking food for cows. He details, in the New York *Tribune*, some of his experience in this line. He had seen in several agricultural papers, and in a pamphlet edited by one who had an ax to grind, that there were large profits arising from cooking food for cows. From these statements it appeared that there was a saving from cooking of one-third of the feed, and he concluded that if by cooking $900 worth of food he could make it go as far as $1,200 uncooked he could afford to pay $65 for a steamer and "go in." Well, he tried the cooking business one winter and got enough of it. The labor, he says, is increased ten fold. In cold weather only a little can be fed at a time, as stock do not like it cold. He thinks not one out of ten, who advocate cooking, do their own work, and, for his part, he had rather spend his spare time in winter in reading and recreation than in the barn saving a few dollars coddling his stock.

There are a good many others who have tried cooking that have abandoned it, and feel, we fear, something like Mr. Beekman in regard to it.

Orchard Grass.

I have had some five or six years' experience with orchard grass, and I look upon it as one of the best pasture grasses, if not the very best, in this region at least. It is as tenacious as, and much more abundant in yield than the blue grass. As a hay crop I don't as yet, think much of it, but my experience in this respect has been small. It would probably pay pretty well as a hay crop for home consumption, if cut when the bloom first begins to show, and then again in the middle or latter part of September. The stems are too coarse and hard if left to mature the seed. Always sow in the spring, about the time of sowing oats, and always plow as for any spring crop and harrow in thoroughly. It is just as necessary that it should be thoroughly covered with soil. I always sow thirty-five pounds per acre when sown alone, twenty to twenty-five pounds when sowing with clover.—*W. S. G., in World.*

Sergeant Bates now threatens to lecture in the West. We have always suspected, since that section so heartily espoused the cause of inflation, that some such terrible visitation might be in store for it.

Guests of the Heart.

Soft falls through the gathering twilight,
The rain from the dripping eaves,
And stirs, with a tremulous rustle,
The dead and the dying leaves;
While afar, in the midst of the shadows,
I hear the sweet voice of bells
Come borne on the wind of the autumn,
That fitfully rises and swells.

They call and they answer each other,
And answer and mingle again,
As the deep and shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain;
As the voices of sentinels mingle
In mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the firelight of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time;
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth, in its yearnings,
To take all its wanderers home,
Or afar in the regions of fancy
Delights on swift pinions to roam,
I quietly sit by the firelight,
The firelight so bright and so warm;
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart,
Deserted, I should not be lonely,
There still would be guests in my heart
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile and the glance and the tone,
Will haunt me wherever I wander,
And thus I am never alone.

With those who have left far behind them
The joys and the sorrows of time;
Who sing the sweet songs of the angels
In a purer and holier clime,
Then darkly, O evening of autumn!
Your rain and your shadow may fall;
My loved and my lost ones you bring me—
My heart holds a feast with them all.

Household Hints.

A very pretty and cheap rug may be made from old pieces of woolen cloth, delaines, worsteds, etc., by cutting them into bias strips three-fourths of an inch wide; then with a darning needle and coarse cotton yarn or small cord sew through the middle of the strip, taking stitches about half an inch long. Get your needle well filled before pulling it through; twist the cloth round on the needle until it is a roll somewhat resembling chenille. Take some strong cloth as foundation for your rug, and sew your chenilles to it, either commencing in the center and sewing round, or in strips. Finish the edge with pinking, or some border to suit the taste. Of course the beauty of the mat will depend upon the colors you have and their arrangement.

Safety requires that lamps should be filled every day. As the oil burns down, a highly inflammable gas is created on the surface, and if the oil is allowed to burn very low it gives room for the collection of a quantity sufficient to cause an explosion, which a simple jar of the table will sometimes produce.

A fine stain can be imparted to furniture made of beech or pine in a very simple manner. Dissolve three ounces of permanganate of potash and three ounces sulphate of magnesia in two quarts of hot water. Apply this to the surface of the wood with a brush and repeat if necessary. The maganese salt is decomposed in contact with the fiber of the wood, and a fine, permanent stain is produced. If the objects are small, a more diluted bath can be prepared, and the wood immersed in it for one or five minutes, until it is thoroughly stained.

The *English Garden* is inclined to dispute the rule that "water should be given in moderately small quantities, and supplied frequently." If the causes of failure where plants were cultivated in windows were minutely investigated, the system of watering would be found to be the principal cause. A plant ought not to be watered until it is in a fit condition to receive a liberal supply of that element, having previously secured a good drainage, in order that all super-abundant water may be quickly carried off. Those who are constantly dribbling a moderately small quantity of water upon their plants will not have them in a flourishing condition for any length of time.

The Laws of Nature.

He loomed up like a giant, and she was a little woman with a peaked nose, and a voice weighing twelve ounces to the pound. He had given her a black eye, and was there to answer for it. "This is your wife," asked His Honor. "I spose so," growled the man. "And you gave her that black eye, did you." "How could I hurt her, your honor? She's an awful fighter, and I'm weak and sick, and I couldn't fight a bird when she pitches into me, and kicks me, and nearly murders me; all I can do is to get over it." His Honor looked from the giant to the pigmy and smiled, and said: Mister Williams, it is a law of nature that the small and weak should hurt the big and strong. The rabbit kicks the grizzly bear around; the mackerel makes the whale hunt for peaceful arbors; the canary bird wallops the bald-headed eagle out of his boots. It is but natural that your little wife should pound you around and break your bones." "And it's too bad, sir," said the giant. "Yes, it is. This woman may murder you if nothing is done. I will, therefore, give you three months on the Island, to get you out of her way." The prisoner opened his eyes very wide, the blood rushed to his ears and he growled: "I didn't believe you any of the time! I want a lawyer, sir!" "You want several things," replied his Honor, as he signed his name. "A new face wouldn't be a bad thing for you, and I think your voice could be sand-papered, painted and greatly improved."

Climate and Weather.

Climate is geographically fixed, while weather is atmospherically variable; climate is a calculated quantity, while weather is an unknown one. All sorts of rules are applicable to climate, but none are applicable to weather. Climate is a monarchy, weather is anarchy. Climate is a constitutional government, whose organization we see and understand; latitude and altitude are its king and queen; dryness and dampness are its two houses of parliament; animal and vegetable products are its subjects, and the isothermal lines are its newspapers, but weather is a red-hot, radical republic, all excitements and uncertainties, a despiser of old rules, a hater of proprieties and order. Climate is a great, stately sovereign, whose will determines the whole character of the lives and habits of its retainers, but whose rule is regular, and therefore so little felt that it seems like liberty; but weather is a capricious cruel tyrant, who changes his decrees every day, and who forces us by his ever-varying whims, to remember that we are slaves. Climate is local; weather is universal. We are indifferent to climate because we are accustomed to it; but we are dependent on weather because we never know what form it will take to-morrow. Climate is the rule; weather is the exception. Climate is dignity; weather impudence.

Couldn't Stand Prosperity.

How awful some geniuses do miss it in this world. Yesterday the writer went into a butter and egg house on Ferry street, and down stairs and up stairs were piled four thousand egg cases, each case having a capacity for thirty dozen. "Do you see the inventor's name—Stevens?" asked our conductor. Sure enough, every case was marked "Steven's patent." "Well, that man Stevens made over $100,000 out of his patent in two or three years; and the reckless way in which he made money fly, appalled his old friends and made some of his new ones rich. Then it came to it that he was obliged to sell out, and he disposed of his right at a pretty small figure. And now Stevens is working for his successors at two dollars a day! The new firm is making piles of money." Such is the story of the inventor, who made eggs a commercial commodity throughout the United States. Prosperity overthrew him.

Mortgage Foreclosures.

The law books are full of morality. They tell no man can lawfully use his own rights to the unnecessary injury of others. If this be true, there is an immense amount of wrong being done now under the forms of law. Estates sequestrated, families ruined, under the guise of collecting money which cannot be raised. So we may conclude that, if the law books are full of morality, some lawyers and some creditors are full of something else. When most of those use the laws of sale at this time without consulting the unprecedented difficulties of the times, or the circumstances or situation of debtors, it is high time that the law should step in and save its own most valuable precepts and principles from being perverted to the wicked purposes of sharks and *Shylocks.*

—George Morris, whom Judge Steele of New Orleans recently sentenced to be hanged, came to the bar whistling and laughing. The Judge said, "George, you have been convicted of the murder of Sarah Jones. You plead guilty twice, but I insisted that your case should go before twelve citizens of your county. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you?" Morris smiled and said, in a clear voice, "I agree with you, and am now prepared to receive the full extent of the law, which I know is death." After Judge Steele had sentenced him to be hanged, Morris thanked him for his kindness in so doing.

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The Best School Music Books
High School Choir. An admirably arranged book for Academies, Seminaries and High Schools. Songs in 2, 3 and 4 parts. $1.00
Choice Trios. For 3 Female voices Full of the best of fine music for Seminaries. $1.00
American School Music Readers, in 3 books, 35 cts., 50 cts. and 50 cts. Fine graded course for Primary and Grammar Schools. All the preceding works are compilations of those thorough teachers and composers, L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.
Cheerful Voices. A very popular collection of School Songs. 50 cts.
National Hymn and Tune Book. 40 cts.) Contains the best collection of Sacred Music extant for opening and closing schools.
We also call attention to those excellent collections of School Songs: "Merry Chimes," "Golden Wreath," "Nightingale," and "Golden Robin," each 50 cents; to "Deems' Solfeggios," "Panseron's A B C," Perkin's "Orpheus," "Hour of Singing," all for the higher schools, Mason's great Music Charts, $8, and Dr. Streeter's treatise on "Primary Elements," 60 cts.
All books sent by mail, post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
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711 Broadway, New York.
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Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

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PAINTER
54 9TH STREET.
Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city of vicinity:

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!
Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
281 Penn avenue.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.—Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL.

PROCLAMATION

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.

I, O. PHILLIPS, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1876, being the FIFTEENTH DAY OF THE MONTH, the freemen of said city being qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their respective places of holding elections in the several wards and elect by ballot the following named officers:

The electors of the First ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Second ward, City of Allegheny, First District, will meet at the Public School House, Sherman avenue; Second District will meet at the Public School House, North avenue; Third District will meet the Public School House, North avenue; Fourth District will meet at the Public School House, Irwin avenue, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and four citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Third ward, City of Allegheny, First District, will meet at the Public School House, North avenue; Second District will meet at the Public School House, North avenue; Third District will meet at the Public School House, North avenue; Fourth District will meet at the Public School House, Chestnut street; Fifth District will meet at the Public School House, Chestnut street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and five citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Fourth ward, City of Allegheny, First District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, first precinct; Second District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, first precinct; Third District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, first precinct; Fourth District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, second precinct, and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two (2) years, and four citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Fifth ward, City of Allegheny, First District will meet at the office of Alderman Isaac Stewart, Beaver avenue; Second District will meet at the Public School House, Fulton street; Third District will meet at the office of the Callow Band, Rebecca street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Sixth ward, City of Allegheny, First District, will meet at Fisher & Aiken's carpenter shop, Franklin street; Second district will meet at the Public School House, Chartiers street; Third District will meet at the house of George W. Exler, Beaver avenue, near Nixon street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and three citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Seventh ward, City of Allegheny, First District will meet at the Public School House, Clark street, Troy Hill; Second District will meet at Lutz & Waltz's office; Third District will meet at the Public School House, East street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and three citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Eighth ward, City of Allegheny, First District will meet at the house of Ferdinand Flack, River avenue; Second District will meet at the Public School House, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Ninth ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for the unexpired term of Chas. Weaver, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Tenth ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House, No. 2, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the house of Mrs. Gerst, Woods run, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said City, this first day of February, A. D. 1876.

O. PHILLIPS,
MAYOR.

Allegheny, Feb. 2, 1876.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been this day granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, on the estate of Catherine Long, late of Scott township, in said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to
J. H. ROBB, Executor,
Mount Lebanon P. O., Allegheny county.
January 29, 1876. 50a;d&s

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

QUICKLY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors, where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. jy14-

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for paving and curbing Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, and Boardwalk on Orphan street from Larimer avenue to William street, are now ready for examination and correction and will remain at this office for ten (10) days when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1876.
NOTICE TO JOB PRINTERS—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, February 2d, 1876, for Printing and Binding (22) twenty-two Books (blanks) for Mayor's Office. For specimen forms and number of quires in books, apply to Mayor's Clerk. The Committee on Printing reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Second avenue from Cross street to Railroad crossing, near Glenwood station, 23d ward, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the damages by grade on Hazelwood avenue, are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Jan. 27, 1876.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Shields alley and Jefferson street Sewer, from Ledlie street to Mary Law's east line. Also, Davis alley sewer from Irwin avenue westward 147 feet. Also, Arch street sewer from Ohio to North Diamond streets, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, February 8th, 1876, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment of the same,
a48 CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO. has been dissolved by the death of R. T. Kennedy. The firm affairs will be settled at the office of the Penn Cotton Mill, No. 38 River avenue, Allegheny, by D. C. CLAPP.
The Penn Cotton Mill and Machinery, with lots fronting 224 feet on River avenue, and a four story brick warehouse on Isabella street, are offered FOR SALE. For terms and particulars, apply to A. P. CHILDS, Oakland, or D. C. CLAPP, on the premises.
KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1876. a22-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the Assessment Plans and Schedule of Assessments for the improvement of
BEDFORD AVENUE,
From Erin to 33d streets, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 19TH to FEBRUARY 10TH, at the office of the City Controller. All parties interested therein will please call and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.
C. H. LOVE,
W. H. OLIVER, Jr.,
SAML. MEANS,
WM. KANE,
ROBT. PARKER,
a6 Commissioners.

DR. WHITTIER,
NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.
Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
DR. WHITTIER,
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REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a8p:pff

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

JOHN GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

WEDDING PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
180 LIBERTY STREET.

W. H. SCROGGINS,
Fashionable Hair Dressing,
AND
Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,
48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

POTATOES — 200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water Street.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 4, 1876.

Our banks continue well supplied with loanable funds, and complain of the lack of a suitable supply of first-class paper. This fact is not only bad for them, but it indicates a lack of business that is not promising for the near future. Depression, however, may suddenly give way to activity, at least in a measure, when all will be well. The financial feature which attracts most attention here just at present is the stringency of money in the country. The banks in this city tell us that a large majority of their country bank customers are still borrowers. The fact that this continues so much longer than was expected is regarded as an index of a more unfavorable condition of things in the country than has been thought. The cause of it undoubtedly is that the crops have not been marketed, that the farmers are still largely in debt to the country merchants, and the latter are in debt to the country banks and also to the city merchants.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: As remarked yesterday, money continues easy here, mainly on account of the supply coming from abroad—largely from Canada—and is to be had in the open market on prime collaterals, such as warehouse receipts for pork and grain, at 8 per cent. per annum for sixty or ninety days. In this connection the thought is suggested that the great number of failures in Canada in 1875 (and especially in the last quarter of the year) has given Canadian capital a slight feeling of uneasiness in regard to large loans to the mercantile interests in Canada (especially in Montreal) and is one of the causes that this capital is coming West more freely, to be loaned on such prime securities as pork and grain. This also is not unlikely to be the case with a great deal of capital in New England and New York this spring. But, aside from this, the amount of capital coming here from abroad to remain permanently is very large. This is especially the case in the provision trade, in which there is a great revolution in progress. Many of the European houses that used to depend entirely upon Liverpool as a market for the purchase of provisions have recently established agencies here and buy here for their own account, and on the other hand the local packers and other shippers who used to ship to Liverpool for a market are to a considerable extent dropping out of that line of trade. All this shows that Chicago is acknowledged to be the great provision market of the world, and that instead of employing her local capital to send her provisions to Liverpool for sale, the foreign capital comes here to buy it at headquarters. The same is to some extent true of the grain trade, and it has been frequently remarked in the last three months that the volume of business on the Board of Trade is increasing very rapidly.

The Democrats appear to see the opportunity for making political capital, however blind the Republicans may be to it, and it is reported that at the Democratic caucus to be held in New York to-night (Feb. 1) a resolution will be presented and strenuously urged for adoption demanding the repeal of the specie resumption act, except the clause authorizing free banking.

A bill has already been introduced in the House to make silver coin a legal tender for any amount (now only a legal tender for $5)—and why not? If we ever resume "specie payments" it can only be in silver. France and Germany have practically got a corner on all the gold in the world, and they will keep it until the Franco-Prussian struggle is ended by the subjugation of one or the other of those powers.

The decline of trade in New York is now acknowledged by New Yorkers themselves. But instead of ascribing it to the true cause, viz., the growth of the West, they attribute it to local causes in New York city; thus a New York letter of the 29th to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "It begins to dawn upon people of close observation that it somehow costs far more to do business in New York than in almost any other city in the Union, and, say what we will about it, that the decline in trade is one of the consequences of that fact. Hence, there is not only a demand for improved terminal facilities, reduced store rents, hotel charges, and boarding-house prices, but also cheaper clerk hire and fewer clerks. Economy all around, and a great deal of it, seems to be recognized as the only thing that will enable us to keep our proportion of the trade of the country."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113	5-20's 1868—coupons	122
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅜	10-40's, Reg.	116⅜
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	124⅜
" 1865.	118	New 5 per cents	117⅜
" 1865 new	119⅜	10-40's—coupons	119⅝
5-20's 1867	121⅜		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	111⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	22⅜
Erie	17	Union Pacific	69⅜
I. C.	97⅜	Toledo & Wabash	6
C. C. & I. C.	5⅜	Harlem	135⅝
St. Paul	41⅜	Adams Express	106½
Do. Pref	76⅜	American Express	58⅜
Michigan Southern	66½	U. S. Express	61⅜
Do. Central	60⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	84⅜
North Western Com	41⅜	Quicksilver	17⅜
Do. Pref	62¾	Fort Wayne	100⅜
Rock Island	106	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	60⅜	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	35⅜	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	77⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S) ex.-div	55	Cen. Trans (S)	46⅞
Reading (S)	53	Empire Dc.	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	129	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (S).	97
Oil Creek (S)	14⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	80½
Lehigh Valley (S)	63½		

NEW YORK, February 3, 1876.

Money closed at 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@6½. The customs receipts were $225,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $828,000. The clearings were $25,000,000. Sterling was dull at 485½a489. Gold was steady at 113. The carrying rates were 2 to 4. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet and strong. Stocks opened weak and lower, the decline varying from ¼ to 1½ per cent., the latter Pacific Mail. At the second call prices were somewhat steadier, with a recovery of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent., the greatest advance being in Northwest. During the last hour the market improved for some western shares, and was steadier in tone on the general list. St. Paul and Northwest were features in the late advance. The transactions aggregated 151,000 shares, of which 35,000 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern, 12,000 St. Pauls, 31,000 Lake Shore, and 32,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122⅛; 5-20s '65, 118; do new, 119⅜; do of '67, 121⅜; do of '68, 123; new 5s, 117⅜; 10-40s, 116⅜; do coupons, 117⅜; currency sixes, 124⅜.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46½; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102⅛.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 77¼; Pacific Mail, 35½; Adams Express, 107⅜; Fargo Express, 84⅜; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 57½; New York Central, 111½; Erie, 16⅞; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 136; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 60; Union Pacific, 69½; Lake Shore, 66½; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 94⅞; Northwestern common, 41⅜; do preferred, 62⅞; New Jersey Central, 108½; Rock Island, 106; St. Paul, 41⅜; do preferred, 76; Toledo & Wabash, 106; do preferred, 109; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 6½; do preferred, 22½; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Indiana Central, 5½; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 21⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118⅜; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20½; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 108⅜; Union land grant, 101; Mariposa, 9½; do preferred, 9½; Panama, 80; Missouri Pacific, 11⅜.

LONDON, February 3—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £109,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 42½. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £11,000. Consols: money 94 3-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s of 1865, 105⅜; do '67, 106⅜; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105⅜; New York Central, 102; Erie, 15 3-4; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes, 67f 55c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 19,688,000 francs the past week.

FRANKFORT, February 3.—U. S. new 5s 101⅜.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The package trade in domestic goods dragged, and importing and jobbing branches were dull. Cotton goods were quiet and unchanged. Cottonades are in moderate request. Plaid prints continued in fair request. Passaic mourning prints are selling at 5⅝c by the case, and jobbing at 6c. Dress goods were more active. Woolen goods are in better demand, but selections are small. Linen goods sold freely, but low, at auction.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 3, 1876.

The position of the leading markets has not varied much for several days past; the cold weather has produced rather more activity in some departments of trade, but, as a rule, business is dull, unusually so. However, trade is being conducted on a more substantial and legitimate basis, overtrading and manipulation, which were so common prior to the panic, have received a quietus from the effects of which it is hoped they will not soon recover. In regard to values there have been no recent important changes one way or the other.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand for good sound Apples, and as the stock is being steadily reduced, the market is firmer, without, however, any quotable improvement in prices as yet. Sales of prime to choice at $3,50a3.75 ⅌ bbl; medium to good, $2,50a3; inferior to fair, $1,50a2,50. Unsound fruit is very dull.

APPLE BUTTER—65a70c ⅌ gallon.

BROOM CORN—Firm, under a continued good demand from city and country manufacturers. Holders of long corn are firm in their views. Stocks of that grade now here very light. We quote choice green Hurl, 11a12c; No. 2 Hurl, 9½a10½c; green corn—that will work into a Hurl broom, 8½a9c; red tipped that will work into a hurl broom, 7¾a8c; medium, 7a7½c; fair inside and covers, 6a6½c.

BUTTER—The market has occupied the same position for several days; there is a steady demand for strictly choice table Butter, which is not plenty, but there is not much inquiry for any other kind. Prime to choice, 25a28c, with an occasional small lot of fancy at 30c; medium to good, 20a22c; inferior to common, 12a15c. The supply of low grade is large and increasing. Choice western Butter is quoted dull at 28a28c in New York.

BEANS—The market continues dull, but prices have not varied much recently—prime Navies offering at $1,20a1.25 ⅌ bushel, with but little inquiry.

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—The market here is reported moderately active with no change to note in prices; prime Ohio Factory 13½a14c; do, New York, 14a14½c. A New York exchange of Wednesday reports that market as follows: With a further cable advance of 2s the market rather gains strength here, though we cannot report much advance. Still there is enough selling at 13½c to make that a quotation. It will be noticed that receipts are light and shipments moderate, though some cheese have been put on sailing vessels which were not cleared in time to include in present shipments. They will appear in the list of this week. Shippers are operating more freely under late advices, and the figures are expected to show a much larger number sent abroad during the present week. The larger portion of cheese now being brought are medium lots at 10½a12½c. Holders are generally aware of the advisability of meeting the views of shippers, and thus keep up a healthy, steady trade. A check now would doubtless act to disadvantage. There is only a moderate home demand. A lot of 400 boxes low grade Ohio was sold at 6c; 400 boxes fall State at 12½c; 800 July and August, at 11a12½c; a line of Herkemer county at 13c, and 1,000 boxes at 12a13½c.

DRESSED HOGS—6a8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues light and the market easy, although prices are not quotably lower. Prime bright apples, sliced, 10a11c; quartered, 9a10c. Peaches, prime halves, 12a13c; peeled, 16 to 20c. Cherries, pitted, 25a27c; unpitted, 7a9c.

EGGS—The market has stiffened up somewhat in consequence of the cold weather, which has curtailed the receipts and increased the demand somewhat. We now quote fresh at 17a18c. New York advices under date of 2d inst. report a decline there of about 4c per dozen during the the week and quoted fair to prime western (fresh) at 18a19c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged; while good standard flours are held with considerable tenacity, low grade or flour made from sprouty wheat is hard to dispose of at any price. We continue former quotations: Spring Wheat, $6,00a6,25 for Wisconsins and $6 50a6.75 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6a7 for fair to choice; amber, $7,00a7,50; fancy white wheat brands $8a9. Rye Flour, $5,a5,25.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet and the leading staples are devoid of any new or important features. New Orleans advices under date of 2d inst. reported prime sugar and molasses firmer. No change in coffee. An interesting article on the general position of the coffee trade will be found elsewhere.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8¾@ 9½
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	24	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27¾
Prime Rio	23 @23½	R. Rio, loose	27¾
Good Rio	21 @22	Roasted Java	34½
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	7½@8	Louisiana	6¾@ 7

SYRUPS.

Choice	@ 8	Fair	45 @55
Prime	55 @60	Dark	43 @45

MOLASSES.

N. O. choice	63	N. O. strictly prime	60
Fair	5	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbit's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾		
Woman's Friend	5½	White Russian, per box	6 00
Duchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—There is a continued steady demand for strictly prime Wheat, with but little offering, consequently it is held at very full prices. We continue to quote prime to choice Penna., Ohio and Indiana red winter at $1,25a1.33; northwestern red, $1,38a1.40. The most of the Wheat offering is not in good condition—having been damaged in the fields by the rains A Chicago exchange, under date of Wednesday, says: "The situation in wheat is a very unusual one—the ordinary conditions of demand seeming to have been entirely reversed. Our wheat is apparently not wanted in New York or Liverpool, but there is a moderate demand for it from interior points eastward and some is wanted far to the west. A lot of 10,000 bush. was shipped from this city a few days ago to Davenport, Ia., and 3 carloads to a place west of Des Moines, in the same State. The wheat was wanted to mix with the poorer grain grown in those sections. The people thereabouts may yet want a great deal for seed". No change to report in the Oat market; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed 39a40c; do white, 42a43c. Corn is in rather better supply but unchanged; good sound mixed to prime dry yellow quotable at 50a52c on track. Soft corn is hard to dispose of, except at very low prices. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90a92c. Barley is also reported quiet.

HAY—The market for baled is easier in consequence of increased receipts: upland prime, $12a13: timothy, $17a19. Loose—from country wagons, $17a22.

HOMINY—$3,75a4 ⅌ barrel.

MILL FEED—Quiet and unchanged: Bran $15a16: Seconds and Shorts, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a25, as to quality.

ONIONS—$1aa1,50 ⅌ bbl. in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a13c ⅌ lb; live do., 45a55c ⅌ pair; dressed Turkeys, 14a15c.

POTATOES—Receipts have fallen off, but the supply is fully equal to the demand which is confined to supplying immediate wants; quotable from store at 43a45 ⅌ bush, and on track, at 35a38c.

PROVISIONS—With the exception of Lard, the market is firm, and unless hogs decline the product must go higher. The depression in Lard is owing to an increased stock; it is about 1c ⅌ lb lower than it was at this time last year.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14¾	Do. in buckets	14½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz.	6.50	Do. 3 lb caddies	16½
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	17
Short Rib do	13	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Clear Sides	13¼	Do. 6 lb do	16½
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$21.00	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork.	21.00	Carbon Oil	—
Short Cut "	21.00	Cheese	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Pig's Feet, in kegs.	2.00
		Do. do. ½ bbls.	4.10
		Do. do. bbls.	9.00

SEEDS—Timothy quoted at $2,75a3, and Clover at $8,50a8,75.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ⅌ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow—city rendered, 9¼a10c; country do., 8¾a8c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 3, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	78 cars.	17 cars.	22 cars.	6 cars.
Saturday	— "	3 "	2 "	1 "
Sunday	64 "	21 "	19 "	3 "
Monday	7 "	51 "	12 "	1 "
Tuesday	— "	85 "	18 "	27 "
Wednesday	— "	48 "	26 "	23 "
Thursday	11 "	13 "	29 "	12 "
Total	160 "	233 "	121 "	74 "
Last week	227 "	183 "	120 "	92 "

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, was larger of local and considerably short as regards through consignments, as compared with the preceding week, and the average quality was common—the great bulk of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades. Of strictly prime beeves the supply was light, scarcely equal to the demand, and for these prices were maintained, but salesmen generally reported the common and medium grades from 20 to 25c lower, and the market, to sellers, one of the worst of the season. The attendance of buyers was small, unusually so, and with an increased supply of common and medium and a light demand, trade opened dull and dragged all the way through, and there were quite a number shipped on in first hands—holders in some instances refusing to sell at the prices, and in others willing, but unable to find buyers. As already intimated, a few prime cattle were disposed of at about last week's prices, but if the supply had been proportionate with that of common and medium, the very best would also have ruled lower.

Philadelphia buyers bought 65 cars, against 55 cars last week; New York, 18 cars against 20 cars, and country dealers and butchers, 49 cars against 45 cars—sales from and including Monday up until noon to-day 2,211 head; same time last week, 2,473. The highest price we heard of having been paid was 6¾c, excepting two show cattle which brought 7¾c; prime 1,400a1,500 steers may be quoted at 6a6½c; same quality 1,200a1,300 averages, 5¾a5½c; good 1,000a1,100, 4¾a5 cts. Dry cows sold at from 2,65 up to 3,80, according to quality, and Bulls may be quoted at 3a4½c. Thin rough 1,000a1,100 steers plenty and dull at about 3¾a4½c, and good 1,100a1,200 averages may be quoted at 4¾a4¾—there were some very decent cattle sold within the range of last named quotations.

HOGS.

The supply has been light all week and the consequence is prices are considerably higher than they were this day week. Yorkers as compared with yesterday were 10a15c per cwt lower, while Philadelphia hogs, on the other hand, in consequence of an increased demand and very limited supply, were stronger and 5 to 10c per cwt higher; the former were quoted at $7,60a7.75, and the latter at 8a8¼. It is worthy of notice that there is less difference between Philadelphia and York hogs than usual, which may be attributed to the fact that the demand recently has been more active for the latter than the former. The receipts at the main packing centres continue short of what was expected, and consequently prices are ruling much higher, than packers generally, particularly those of Chicago, had counted upon. Cincinnati has packed more hogs than she did during the corresponding time last season, but Chicago is over one hundred thousand behind and many other, nearly all, packing points are behind as well as Chicago. Cincinnati packers are reported as carrying large stocks of the product, hence it is to their interest to keep up the price of hogs, while Chicago on the other hand, having but very light stocks, some of them sold short, are "bearish," want cheaper hogs. The average weight of the hogs is reported from 18 to 20 lbs per hog greater than last year, and this of course, will tend to make up the deficiency in numbers.

SHEEP.

The run was less than that of last week and with an increased demand and diminished supply, the market ruled steady at an advance about 25c per cwt. The market for this kind of stock is holding up fully as well if not better than was generally expected; we presume this may be attributed to the fact that growers in consequence of the open mild weather, have been enabled to save feed, and consequently are indifferent about selling now unless they obtain very full prices. Extra 110a130 lb sheep, 6¼a7c; prime 95a100 lbs, 5.50a6; good 85a90 lbs, 5½a5¾; fair 75a80 lbs, 5a5¼; common 70a75 lbs, 4a4½.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	$ 20a 30 lb	Oil, Anise	$4.00a4.20 lb
2d select.	35a 40 lb	Bergam	5 25a5.75 lb
1st select.	40a 50 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid. Citric.	1.05a1.12 lb	Castor	16 a19 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4.25a4.50 lb
Tartaric	54a 59 lb	Linseed R	62a67 gal
Alcohol	2.10a2.35 gal	Linseed B	67a72 gal
Aloes, cape.	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot.	90a1.35 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive.	1.25a2.00doz
Socot		Qts	6.25a6.50doz
Alum	3¾a 4½ lb	" Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Amm., Aq.	8a 12 lb	Orange	3.50a4.00 lb
Carb	20a 22 lb	Origanum	70a1.20 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	2.25 lb
Assafoetida	25a 30 lb	Pepperm't	5.00a5.50 lb
Bals. Copaib	95a1.00 lb	Sassafras.	85a90 lb
Canada	.63a 65 lb	Winterg'n	4.00a4.5 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	35 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	21a22 lb
Sub nit.	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	75a 85 lb
Blue Mass.	75 lb	Chlorate	33a 40 lb
Vitriol	10½a11½ lb	Iodid	2.85a3.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 17 lb	Quinine	2.30a2.40 oz
Brim., Roll.	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp.	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	18 lb
Buchu	16a 25 lb	Gin. Jam.	28a30 lb
Calomel Am	1.20 lb	Ipecac P.	1.80 lb
Camphor ref	30a 34 lb	Jalap P.	85 lb
Camwood	8a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	50 lb	" Pow	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom	35 lb	Sar. Hond	55 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Sar. Mex.	28 lb
Chlorofor.	1.00a1.15 lb	Senega	1.20 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	35 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng.	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	75a 85 lb	Saffron Am.	60a1.00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar.	46a 48 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.55a1.65 lb	Rochelle	38 lb
Ergot	1.20 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit.	45a 48 lb	Seed, Can'y	16a 17 lb
Sul.	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13½a14 lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	22a 25 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I.	17a 25 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinney	
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	57a 70 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.10a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	3.80a4.10 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform.	85 oz	Bi Carb.	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2.55a3.00 oz
Logwood	2¾a 3¼ lb	Pulv	2.30a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	24a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	45a 50 gal
Carb	30a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1.88a4.00 gal
Manna, Fla.	50 lb	Copal	1.25a2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	4.40a4.60oz	Damar	1.50a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver.	98 oz	Japan	80a1.30 gal
Opium	6.75a6.85 lb	Venet. Red	2¼a 4⅛ lb
Powd	9.25a9.40 lb	Whiting	⅜a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 3, 1876.

The market appears to have taken the back track, as a decline of from five to seven and a half cents on all deliveries is noted. United opened early in the morning at $2,10, and dropped to $2,06¾, and fluctuated between that price and $2,08¾, at which price sellers were on hand at the close. Conduit and Union, which is usually on an unsteady market, ruled about at same figures as United, closing at $2,08¾. Other lines quotable at $1,97½. Immediate shipment offered at $2,25a2,27½. Speculation in the region ran very high yesterday, the *Herald* reporting sales of Certificate at Oil City and Titusville alone aggregating 940,000 barrels. It is reported that a New York operator closed out some 75,000 barrels purchased during the past two weeks, and realized but four hundred dollars on his investment. Refined very quiet. There has been no inquiry for anything to-day. Philadelphia is nominally quoted at 14⅜a14⅝c. On cars here 11½a11¾c.

Oil barrels inactive, but firmly held; countries, $1,15; cities, $1,25.

Coffee Trade—Some Interesting Statistics.

A Philadelphia exchange says: The coffee trade of the United States for 1875 amounted to a total of 2,873,047 packages, as against 2,215,272 in 1874, and 1,863,181 in 1873; the receipts having been at New York 1,773.080, Baltimore 670,039, Boston 29,365, Philadelphia 28,973, New Orleans 209,559, and other ports 157,457. It thus appears that New York still remains by far the principal coffee market in the country. The chief increase of the trade was at New York, Baltimore and New Orleans. The trade of 1874 was 1,492,971 packages at New York, 382,011 at Baltimore, and 186,311 at New Orleans. Of the imports at New York in 1875 the Rio trade was no less than 1,460,488 bags. The Rio coffee also led the trade at Baltimore and New Orleans. New York also received coffee from Marcaibo, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Costa Rica, New Grenada, Hayti, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Curacoa, Cuba, Manila, Java, Summatra, Madagascar, Sing pore, Ceylon, Bombay, Holland, Mexico and Africa. The total American receipts in 1875 were 353,661,300 lbs, against 279,911,928 pounds for the year preceding; consumption, 307,601,088 pounds, against 288,688,622 pounds for the year previous. Stocks are large all over the world, but are tenaciously held against any reduction in prices, in consequence of the usual reports of bad yield in the growing crops. No branch of commerce is more completely under the control of the foreign factors than that of coffee, and no amount of argument or legislation can produce the least effect in prices. At the present time the proposition to restore the coffee duties is industriously used to keep up prices and induce the holding of stocks. Yet the wide range of countries from which coffee is now imported shows that the long-continued management of the trade in this way has exercised the usual influence in stimulating production on a steadily-increasing scale.

New York Wool Market.

There are few, if any, noticeable features of new interest in this market; strictly fine lots of Ohio fleeces are scarce and firm, with a steady inquiry; State and western fleeces also are held with firmness, but manufacturers refuse to take hold except at a concession. The supplies of country pulled wools are small, consequently city pullers find no difficulty in disposing of their offerings at steady prices. The demands for California wools are chiefly for the good to choice grades, which are becoming rather scarce, and at the close holders manifested much firmness, and held for an advance; Burry and poor lots are without change, with a fair average trade. The late firmness in Texas wools has resulted in restricting business, and latterly holders are disposed to accept of easier figures. In foreign wools nothing new can be said business quiet and prices more or less nominal. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia: Picklock, 50a54c; X to XX, 45a48c; No. 2 to No. 1, 48a50c; coarse, 40a45c; combing, 56a65c; State and western, X to XX, 43a47c; No 2 to No. 1, 43a48c; coarse, 40a43c; combing 55a62c; combing, unwashed 38a46c. Southern: Medium to fine unwashed, 33a37c; coarse unwashed, 27a30c; Burry, 17a23c. Tubwashed wools, 50a55c; California, medium to fine, spring, 26a32c; California, spring, 18a25c; California, fall, 16a22c; Texas, medium to fine, 27a30c; Texas, coarse, 19a21c; Texas, Burry, 15a24c; pulled, country, extra, 43a46c.

Prices in 1855 and 1875.

The following compilation, clipped from an exchange, contrasts the prices of several staple commodities in 1875, with the prices current in 1855, which we publish, with the remark that the comparison of the present is with an exceptional year:

	1855.	1875.
Live hogs	$6.00 @6.25	$6.50@7.00
Lard	10	12@ 13
Beef cattle	2.50 @4.00	2.00@4.00
Flour	7.25 @7.60	5.00@6.50
Corn	38 @ 40	43@ 45
Beans	2.25 @2.75	1.40@1.50
Butter	22 @ 25	20@ 25
Cheese	9 @ 10	12@ 13
Rio Coffee	12 @ 13	22@ 23
Coal—afloat	4 @ 7	5@ 8
Molasses	38 @ 42	40@ 50
Chickens	2.50 @3.00	2.25@2.75
New Orleans Sugar	7½@ 8½	7@ 9
Salt	1.75	1.45
Potatoes	40 @ 45	35@ 45

Staple cotton and woolen goods are ten per cent. lower now than in 1855. Good serviceable custom-made calf skin boots can now be bought for $5 at retail. They were never lower. These figures show that the producers of the country are down to hard pan prices.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car hay, W. G. Miller; 2 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, 2 tubs do, 4 sks rags, Voigt, M. & Co; 10 cases goods, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 bb eggs, Head, C. & Co; 25 bags flour, Haworth & D; 24 pcs and skillets, J. B. Harker; 15 doz brooms, J. Porterfield & Co; 1 barrel eggs, J. White, Jr. & Son; 1 car potatoes, W. J. Steel & Co; 2 do cider, J. C. Buffum & Co; 2 do potatoes, P. Godell; 1 do flour and feed, J. F. Nimick & Co, 6 bxs butter, Pgh. & O. M. Co; 18 bbls dapples, P. Duff & Son; 9 bxs soap, W. E. Schmertz; 7 do butter, Braden & P; 45 bbls spokes, Lyle B. & McC; 5 bxs eggs, E. Fox & Co; 1 do, 1 bbl lard, Jas. Lacy & Co; 3 tubs butter, J. A. Graff & Son; 12 bbls corn, J. Henkel; 100 bkts lard, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 10 bbls crackers, Kramer & V; 10 do whisky, J. Affelder; 12 bales hops, L. Heath; 2 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, Roberts & B; 1 do hams, R. Owens.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—6 cads tobacco, Omnert & Hapfield; 56 kgs tobacco, Y. Derr; 20 pkgs do, Herzog and Bachman; 18 do, Carter Bros. & Co; 50 do, Knox & Orr; 6 bales moss, E. Edmundson; 1 bbl hams, 1 keg lard, P. D. Hall; 1 bx type, A. C. Bakewell & Co; 1 bx wood, 12 bdls lumber, J. W. Morrison; 4 bxs c yeast, 3 do, Kramer & S; 27 pkgs tobacco, Curry & Metzgar; 19 do, J. Fullerton & Son; 15 do, J. M. Sichel & Co; 25 do, J. W. Taylor; 10 bbls whisky, J. Fuhrer; 30 do 1 beans, Carter, Bros. & Co; 25 do hominy, 2 do eggs, E. Fox & Co; 20 pkgs tobacco, Hirsh Bros; 10 do, J. W. Taylor; 8 do, Pretzfeld Bros; 70 g hides, W. B. Junker; 3 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 cars staves, F. Kober; 10 bbls rice, G. Schellhase; 5 cases lard, H. M. Caldwell & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—50 ½ bbls fish, Haworth & D; 3 bales rubber, Hartly, McK & Co; 3 bxs c cases, F. Pollard; 1 car potat es, Voigt, M. & Co; 56 kegs powder, S. Jackson; 1 box paper, Pgh. B. & N. Co. 50 bxs pipes, T. J. Wallace; 10 kegs p barley, Luebbe Bro; 19 cases matches, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 20 kegs, 2 bbls o meal, Carter Bros; 1 car f brick, Elwood & McC; 3 tubs butter, Head, C. & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—41 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 do iron, Keystone B. Co; 28 do coal, Sable Coal Co; 11 do stone, Lucy Furnace; 11 do, Shoenberger & Co; 19 do, N. Y. C. C. C. Co: 1 do hay, O. H. Allerton; 1 do ice, Chaut L. I. Co; 1 do lumber, Bear, Poole & Co; 1 do, S. B. & C. Hays; 1 do stone, J. McGraw; 2 do coal, Crescent Steel Works; 1 do hay, Irwin & H; 1 do clay, Star Fire Brick Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars barley, Young & B; 1 do, J. N. Straub; 14 hides, Wettach & Son; 10 bbls flour, G. McFerron; 1 bbl eggs, 1 pkg butter, Beckfield & N; 10 doz brooms, W. Sedden; 10 do, F. Beckert & Son; 1 car feed, M. B. Suydam; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do barley, G. Ober; 2 do, Lion Brewery; 9 bbls potatoes, G. Arbuckle; 1 car flour, feed, V. Ludwig; 1 car in feed, Irwin & H.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—5 cars corn, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do oats, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K. & Co.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 3, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¼c spot; 98½c seller February; 97⅞c seller March; $1,02⅜ seller May; No. 3 77⅜@78c; rejected 64c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 39⅜@39⅜c spot; 39⅜c seller February; 40½c bid seller March. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 31c spot; 31⅜@31⅜c seller March; 34⅜c seller May. Barley firm at 78c spot; 74c seller February; 69½c seller March. Rye quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; $20.25 spot; $20,42½@20.45 seller February; $20,82½@20,70 seller April; $20,90@20,95 seller May. Lard quiet and steady; $12,25@12,40 spot; $12,30 seller February; $12,42½@12,45 seller March; $12,57½@12,60 seller April. Bulk meats firm at 8⅜, 11⅜@11⅜c.

WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; $1,06.

On Call Board wheat was lower at 97⅜c February; 97⅜c March. Corn lower at 39⅜c February; 40c March. Oats unchanged. Pork unchanged. Lard weak and lower; $12,37½ March; $12,50 April.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Flour: receipts 6,000 barrels; market quiet; surperfine western $4,25@4.65; common to good $4.45@5.35; good to choice $5.40@5,95; white wheat extra $6,95@7,75; extra Ohio $5,95@7,25; St. Louis $5,40@9.00. Rye flour steady at $4 00@5.00. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; rejected spring 99¼c; ungraded do $1,12; No. 1 spring $1.30; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,19@1 21; No. 2 Chicago in store $1,02. Rye quiet; western 86@88c; State 88@90c. Barley and Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; receipts 20,000 bushels; mixed no grade 56@56¼c; new graded 63c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 19,000 bushels. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; eastern and western 10@15c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar heavy; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8⅜c. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8⅜@8⅜c; cases 19@22c; refined 14⅜c. Rosin quiet at $1.62½@1.65. Turpentine quiet at 36⅜c. Eggs firm; western 18@20c; State and Pennsylvania 20c. Pork firmer at $21.25. Dressed hogs firmer and unchanged. Beef steady; new plain mess $11@11.50. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; western long clear nominally 11½c; city 11¾@12c. Lard opened firmer; closed easier; prime steam 13⅜c. Butter: choice firm; medium dull; western 15@25c; State 20@31c. Cheese steady at 6@12⅜c. Whisky firmer at $1,13.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Petroleum firm; refined 14⅜@15c; crude 12c. Flour less active; superfine $4,50; extra $4,50@4,75. Wheat: downward tendency; Pennsylvania red $1,38@1,40; amber $1,40@1,41. Rye: 88@88½c. Corn neglected; yellow 52@60c; mixed 52@56c. Oats steady; white 44@47½c; mixed 42@44c. Whisky lower; $1,10½@1.11. Butter: holders firm; New York and Bradford county extra 32@34c; firsts 28@31c; western extras 27@28c; firsts 25@26c. Cheese firm, New York 12½@13¼c; western fresh 12½@13c. Eggs steady and in light demand; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 19@20c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Cotton quiet at 12⅜c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,25@1.30. Corn quiet at 41@43c. Oats steady at 35@40c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 80c. Pork dull; $20,75@21. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam 12½@12⅜c; kettle 13@13⅜c. Bulk meats: little doing; nominally 7¾, 7⅜, 10⅜, 11@11⅜c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm at 9, 9¼, 12@12⅜c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,05.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Flour steady; western superfine $3,50@3,75; other grades unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,38@1.40; other grades unchanged. Corn active and firm; western mixed 60c. Oats quiet at 45@46c; white 50c. Rye quiet at 78@80c. Hay firm at $18⅜@20. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter and Coffee unchanged. Petroleum strong, but quiet; crude 8⅜c; refined 14⅜c. Whisky steady at $1,11@1,11½.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 3.—Flour in moderate demand; western superfine $4@4.50; common extra $5@5 50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,00@7.25; Illinois $6.50@8.25; St. Louis $6.50@9; fancy Minnesota $7.75@9.25. Corn; mixed and yellow 65@68c. Oats: mixed and No. 2 white 49½@52½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Cotton and Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; $1,51@1.52. Corn quiet at 36½@37½c. Oats dull at 35@35½c. Barley and Rye dull and unchanged; nothing doing. Pork dull at $20.50. Lard dull at 12@12⅜c. Bulk meats quiet at 7⅜, 7⅜, 10⅜@11c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Cotton quiet; 12⅜c. Flour dull at $4.50@7 50. Wheat quiet at $1,05@1.25. Corn quiet at 48@50c. Oats quiet at 43@48c. Rye quiet at 75c. Pork steady at $21.50@22. Bulk meats: 8⅜, 11⅜, 11⅜@11⅜c. Bacon 9⅜, 12⅜@12⅜c. Hams 14@14⅜c. Lard dull; 14@15c. Whisky firm at $1,05.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 white Wabash $1.42; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28; amber Michigan $1.24½; seller March $1,25½; No. 2 amber Michigan $1,05. Corn steady; high mixed 45c; seller February 46⅜c; seller May 55c; low mixed 44⅜c; no grade 43c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 35⅜c; Michigan 35c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,07¼; hard $1.15⅜; No. 2 99⅜c. Corn scarce and higher; No 2 mixed 35c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2 31⅜c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring 92c; No. 3 51c. Rye quiet at 69⅜c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 3.—Refined petroleum 10⅜d. Tallow 44⅜@45s.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton dull and easier; 6⅜@6 13-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 8,000 American.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Cotton quiet at 12⅜c; sales 1,400 bales; receipts 2,057 bales; shipments 985 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 48@50c. Oats quiet at 48@52c. Lard dull at 14⅜@14⅜c. Bulk meats firm at 8, 11⅜@11⅜c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Corn meal firmer; held at $2,40. Pork firmer at $21 75@22.25. Rice: Louisiana prime 6@6⅜c; choice 6⅜c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white 110 test 11⅜c; 150 State test 12⅜c; Michigan State test 15⅜c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 3.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,40. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1,06; No. 2 Bay $1,12.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Beeves: receipts 1,260 head, making 3,250 for three days, against 3,770 same time last week; average quality about medium, and ranging from poor to extra, with 8 cars of Cherokees among the offerings; market very dull, and closed weak, with a downward tendency; bulls 4¾@4⅜c; live weight; rough native steers 9@9½c; common to good native steers 9@11⅜c; prime 11c; extra 12a12⅜c, with one car load of premium steers at 13c and ¼c per head. Sheep: receipts 4,650 head, making 8 420 for three days, against 13,260 same time last week; market a trifle more active and slightly advanced on extra grades; common to prime sheep 5⅜a7⅜c; extra 7⅜a7⅜c, with a car load of fancy Kentucky wethers 12c in the of 8⅜c, and part of a car of lambs at 8c; the lowest price was paid for 2 car loads Colorado sheep of 90 lbs. Swine: receipts 1,860 head, making 6,910 for three days, against 8,720 for the same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, February 3.—Cattle: receipts 420 head; to at for the week 8,194; market dull and dragging; only ten cars were sold; prices full ⅜c off on the best grades and ⅜c off on common from last week's quotations. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,200 head; total for the week 20,400; market slow, with sales of 2,700; prices firm at the opening quotations of the week on good grades and ⅜c off on common. Hogs: receipts 3,700 head, total for the week 10,800; market fairly active and all were sold; Yorkers $7,75@7.90; heavy $7.90@7,95.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Cattle: receipts 2,500 head; good demand and prices not higher; sales mostly shipping; extreme range $3,25@6; medium to fair steers $4.25@4.96; good steers $5a5.50; shipments 2,330. Hogs: receipts 20,000 head; active and in good demand; prices a shade higher; packing $7.50@7.75; chiefly $7,70; bacon $7.60@7.70; Philadelphias $7.80@7.90; shipments 1 920. Sheep: receipts 2 500 head; market active, but firm; common $4@4.50; other grades $4,75@5.75.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Cattle market moderately active; unchanged prices; very best 5⅜@6⅜c; first quality 4⅜@5⅜c; medium or good fair quality 3⅜@4⅜c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3@3⅜c, with most sales at 4@5⅜c; receipts 1,597; sales 1,666. Hogs quiet and heavy; range 9½@10⅜c; receipts 4,666. Sheep dull and prices a shade lower; range 4⅜@6⅜c; receipts 1,735.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $7,15@7 25; packing $7,25@7.50. Cattle firm; tony steers $3.50@4.25; fair to choice native cows $2,75@4; native stockers $2.50@4; feeders $4.50@4,75.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Hogs dull; common to good light $7.40@7.60; fair to good packing $7,45@7.65; choice heavy $7,55@7.60.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 3.—Hogs: receipts 2,000; prices $7.10@7,25.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton quiet at 13@13 3-16c; futures closed steady; February 13 15-16; March 13 9-16c; April 13⅜c; May 13 9-16c; June 13 15-16c; July 14c; August 14 1-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Cotton: demand fair; sales of 8,050 bales; prices steady; quotations unchanged; receipts; net 16.846 bales; gross 17,147 bales; exports to continent 3,223; stock 380,798.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Byers McC & Co m	1	Lewis O & P m	3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Dilworth P. & Co o r l	3	J. Reamer m	1

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S Wks m	1	Nimick & Co m	4
Pgh F. & I Co m	8	Isabella Fur o	7
McConway & T m	1	Carnegie & Co m	1
Crawford Mfg Co m	1		
Total			23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

W. Clark's o	4	Anderson & W s l	1
Shoenberger & Co o	1	Soho Furnace o	1
Zug & Co m	3	Isabella Fur, e	2
Total			14

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
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ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

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PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York,
ROBINSON & PRATT,
714 Sansom street, Philadelphia.
Printing Inks of every grade and color
Clear Black News Ink for Hand and Power Presses.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, February 3, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water ft.	in.	Change —or+ ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather
Cairo, Ill.	45	2		+4	NW	HySnow.
Cincinnati, Ohio	42	11	+2	5	S	Lt Snow.
Davenport, Iowa	4	5	+1	5	NW	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	3	6		—8	NW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	2	6		—7	NW	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks.	5	1			N	Clearing.
Louisville, Ky	20	2		—10	Calm	HySnow.
Memphis, Tenn.	32	7		+3	SE	Lt Snow.
Nashville, Tenn.	20	2		+8	SE	Lt Snow.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	6	—1	1	E	Lt Snow.
Shreveport, La	25	5			S	Thl'ng.
St. Louis, Mo.	10	5		—4	N	HySnow.
Vicksburg, Miss	39	8			S	Lt Rain.

JOHN KABERNAGLE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 8 feet 3 inches, and falling. There was a heavy snow-storm during the afternoon, and business at the wharf was curtailed somewhat in consequence.

THE Allegheny was full of new made ice yesterday.

THE Market Boy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed.

ICE running at St. Louis on Wednesday—weather very cold:

The Arlington left New Orleans on Wednesday for Pittsburgh.

CAPT. DAVID SILVER'S father died in Baltimore last Saturday.

W. H. STINSON, an old engineer, died in Evansville on Monday.

THE Monongahela River packets continue to make their regular trips.

THE awarding of the Upper Missouri transportation contract is looked for daily.

MR. ZOPP, of the iron firm of Zellinger & Zoppi, St. Louis, was in the city yesterday.

THE Carondelet comes off the ways to-morrow and leaves St. Louis for New Orleans, Saturday.

THE Granite State, from Portsmouth, and Emma Graham, from Cincinnati, were due last night.

THE Mary Bell and the John B. Maude have fixed things to run the Thompson Dean out of the Memphis trade.

THE Ironsides of Grey's line is, as will be seen by card, announced for St. Louis, and shippers should bear this in mind.

THE E. H. Durfee, Capt. Marratta, is filling up steadily, and, as will be seen by card, she is announced to depart for St. Louis on Saturday.

WILL S. HAYS says a flood is coming down the Ohio and the Ark leaks. He advises the veteran Silverthorn to climb a tree as his only chance for safety.

THE storm at Cincinnati on Tuesday night, to which reference was made in our last issue, is said to have been the most violent that ever visited that point.

MR. C. H. SCOTT, one of Nimick & Co.'s clerks, and a very clever gentleman, returned yesterday from his wedding tour, and will at once resume his position again.

THE mammoth new towboat Joseph B. Williams, will have steam up on Saturday to test her machinery, and her owners expect to start her out for New Orleans on Monday.

THE Maude, in opposition to the Dean, carries people from New Orleans to Natchez for $6; Vicksburg, $6; Greenwald and Chicot, $8; Memphis, $10. Too cheap! Won't win!

IT is expected that there will be a little fun on the return up trips of the Charles Morgan and Tom Sherlock. Both boats are advertised to leave Cincinnati on the 19th inst. for the New Orleans Mardi Gras.

A DISPATCH from Mt. Carmel, Ill., of Monday, says: Wabash rose about 6 inches last night, but will come to a stand to-day. The gauge indicates 22 7-10 feet. The flood in August reached 29 3-10. Weather cold and clear.

MR. SAMUEL D. SCULLY, for several years past in the employ of Nimick & Co., has resigned his position, and in connection with his brother goes into the coal business. We, in common with Mr. Scully's numerous friends, wish him success in his new departure.

(For Additional River News see Fourth Page.)

RIVER PACKETS.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
THE STEAMER
Ironsides and Barges.
McDONALD .... Captain
Through bills given to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
Will leave as above.
For freight apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
R. C. GRAY, Agts.
94 Wood street.

REGULAR PACKET—TOWS NO BARGES.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5—5 P. M.
THE NEW, LARGE AND POWERFUL PASSENGER STEAMER,
E. H. DURFEE,
D. W. MARATTA .... Master
JOE TODD .... Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
GEO. H. GHRIEST, or
A. C. McCARTY, Agts.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.
LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
SALT VALLEY.
T. SANFORD .... Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY .... Clerks
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE
TO AND FROM EUROPE
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator. Please apply to
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163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Burmuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.
For sale by ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
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Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
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Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SUNDRIES.
5 cars Red Wheat.
3 cars Prime Yellow Shelled Corn.
Chopped Corn.
Chopped Corn and Oats.
1,000 Heavy India Bags.
1 000 2 Bushel Cotton Sacks, very cheap.
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January 27, 1876

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JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
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TAKES THE
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They Start Promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no moveable parts to get out of order.
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"The selections are well chosen, and are sufficiently extended and copious to exhibit the general qualities of Heine's style."—*Boston Journal.*

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HARD COAL,
OR COKE.
MANUFACTURED BY
A. BRADLEY & CO.,
NO. 30
Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron. Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
A. TOMLINSON & CO.
Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
D. W. C. Carroll & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tublar, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans.
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers.
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges.
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers,
OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS!
Carnegie Brothers & Co.,
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works:
33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations for strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPANY
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:20 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:03 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:31, 11:46 a. m., 3:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:06 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 9:31 a. m., 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

LIBERTY ACCOMMODATION 3:11 and 10:31 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:31 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday	1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday	7:36 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	3:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:44 p. m.
Limited Mail daily	5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	3:41 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:41 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m.; 1:31, 3:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 7:31, 9:31 and 10:01 p. m.

Liberty Accommodation 7:11 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No change of cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 3:36 a. m. Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler	6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler	3:36 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM.	9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM.	11:36 a. m. and 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday, 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.
TARENTUM ACCOMMODATION	11:31 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER	3:31 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time.

Express connecting from Butler	10:11 a. m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler	5:51 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation	8:11 a. m. and 1:36 p. m.
Springdale Accom.	6:51 a. m., 3 1, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.
Market Train from Butler	9:11 a.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

6 Fast Line	2:07am
10 Pacific Express	8:43am
4 Columbus Mail	7:10am
36 Washington Accommodation	9:17am
34 McDonald's Accommodation	11:06am
32 Dennison Accommodation	2:57pm
38 Washington Accommodation	4:49pm
2 Limited Mail	6:00pm
40 McDonald's Accommodation	6:19pm
12 McDonald's Accommodation	10:47pm
42 Sunday Church Train	12:47pm

ARRIVE.

33 McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
7 Cincinnati Express	6:57am
35 Washington Accommodation	8:37am
31 Dennison Accommodation	9:57am
37 McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
39 Washington Accommodation	4:19pm
3 Columbus Mail	5:42pm
1 Fast Line	7:12pm
5 Southern Express	2:32am
41 Sunday Church Train	10:06am

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 leave daily. Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily. Fast Line leaves daily. Sundays excepted. All other trains will run daily, except Sundays. Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen Supt.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22d, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depots, Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	Homestead Ac.	6:40am
Monongahela Ac	11:12am	Through Mail	8:40am
Express	3:50pm	Express	10:50am
Homestead Ac.	5:58pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	6:50pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8.00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p.m.

Extra train leaves Ormsby on Saturday at 1:15 P. M., running to Hays. Returning, leaves Hays at 3:00 p. m., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 3:35 P. M.

Through connections to and from Brownsville daily (except Sunday,) as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 11:12 a. m. and 3:50 p. m., connecting with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. PITTSBURGH DIVISION. Change of Time—Winter Arrangement.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 26, 1875, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:50am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	9:45am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac.	11:00am	W. Newton Ac.	9:05am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Through Express	9:10am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	Uniontown Ac.	10:00am
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:00pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:30pm	Uniontown Ac.	5:35pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac.	11:15pm	Through Mail	6:20pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train	10:00am

Mail trains daily. Through Express East, daily, except Sunday. Through Express West, daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East and South.

R. B. SOWERS, Ticket Agent, 55 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 13, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12am	Atlantic Ex.	2:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex.	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'gMail.	8:27am	Chicago Ex.	12:37pm
Chicago Ex.	8:42am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'gEx.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail.	3:42pm
Pacific Ex.	3:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & War Ex.	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:32pm
Thro. Ml., limit.	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:37pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver FallsAc.	5:57am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver FallsAc.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War. Ac.	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale A	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:37pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:37pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily, Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD — On and after MONDAY, December 6th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:55am	Night Express	6:05am
Buffalo Ex.	8:25am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
1st S. Works Ac	10:10am	1st S. Works Ac	8:10am
Kittanning Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Parker Accom	9:35am
Titusville Ex.	1:00pm	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton Ac.	3:20pm	2d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
Hulton Ac.	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	3:55pm
2d S. Works Ac.	6:10pm	Kittanning Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Hulton Ac.	7:30pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Trains leave Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m. Stop at all stations.

Special Sunday train, between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parker with Parker and Karns City Railroad for Karns City and Petrolia. Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 A. M. (city time), arriving at Foxburg, at 11:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Foxburg at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Lower Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Oleans and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connection at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

DR. WHITTIER, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special physician, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should send TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call. d&s

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices, safety fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that to-day there will be rising and high barometer, north to west winds, colder and clearing, or clear weather.

Shoplifters from Jersey.

Two unprotected females—Mary Ann Spencer, the younger, about twenty-five years old, and Margaret Dunn, of an uncertain age,—were arrested yesterday by Detectives Rivers and Long for shoplifting. They were shadowed from De Roy's pawn office, on Smithfield street. On the person of the elder woman was found a pair of shoes they had stolen from Hoover's store, on Fifth avenue. There was no evidence against them, save the shoes, until they began to indulge in bitter recriminations against each other, when it leaked out that they had just emerged from the portals of the Brunswick (New Jersey) jail, and were professional shoplifters. Mr. Hoover made an information against them, and they were committed to jail for trial.

In Health Prepare for Sickness.

"In the midst of life we are in death," and the duty is incumbent on all classes of persons, and especially those dependent upon salaries, to make an equitable provision for those near and dear to them, in the event of their decease. In another column will be found a plain and unvarnished statement of the features, condition and strength of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York, which our readers would do well to carefully peruse, as it sets forth in clear light the benefits of life insurance, in general, the advantages, in particular, of insuring in the Continental, with an explanation of some peculiar and liberal features, not to be found in other companies, and to all readers will be found full of interesting information, and will well repay attentive consideration. Any further particulars that parties may desire can be had from Winfield M. Clark, General Agent, to whom application should be made for circulars and pamphlets.

Lost and Found.

An Irish family named McCorwin, who arrived in this city direct from Ireland, on their way to San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday evening, where thrown into an intense state of excitement about two o'clock yesterday morning by the loss of one of their seven children. It appears that they boarded the train on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. by mistake, as their route was over the Pan Handle Railroad. On reaching Allegheny the conductor discovered their mistake, and put them off at the Federal street depot. In the excitement of getting off, one of the little boys of the family, who had fallen asleep in the car was left behind. Soon after the train had started, Mrs. McCorwin dis overed that he was missing. The conductor of the train found the little boy asleep on the seat, and when he reached the outer depot the lad was placed on another train on its way to this city, and the circumstances related to the conductor. When he reached Federal street he stopped the train and found the family in great trouble. He returned the boy and they were made happy.

Fort Pitt Boiler Works.

Duty to those who are interested in Boilers, Stills and Tanks, requires us to make mention of the reputable and justly celebrated Boiler Works of Messrs. D. W. C. Carroll & Co., corner of Second and Liberty streets, whose manufactures have always maintained a reputation for superiority and excellence second to none of any other establishment. It is well known that they have ever been the recipients of orders requiring skill and unusual mechanical ingenuity for their completion, one of which has recently come to our notice, viz: That of supplying the new towboat "Williams" with a battery of six steel double-flued concave boilers. Each boiler is twenty-eight feet in length, having a diameter of forty inches, to which are attached all approved appliances to insure safety and economy of steam. They are manufacturers of tubular, double-flued tubular, fire-box and cylinder steam Boilers. Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers, Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes. Parties will find it to their interest to patronize Messrs. Carroll & Co., as their manufactures are the embodiment of every requisite pertaining to excellence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening, Mr. Sullivan's benefit, "Hamlet" will be produced. He should have a well filled auditorium.

Library Hall.

Maffitt & Tyler's Humpty Dumpty troupe repeat their amusing pantomimic performance this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

A varied and attractive programme, including many bright specialists, is presented at this theater nightly.

THE NEW LIBRARIAN.

Election Yesterday—Mr. James M. Macrum Chosen.

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Mercantile Library held a meeting yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock for the purpose of electing a Librarian. All the directors were present, with Gen. J. B. Sweitzer in the chair. There were nine applicants, whose names we published yesterday, and letters of recommendation almost endless. Two ballots were taken without reaching any result. On the third ballot only three, Miss Ellen Cuddy, Rev. Aaron Williams and Mr. James M. Macrum, were voted for. The latter was elected. The choice was subsequently made unanimous. Mr. Macrum will assume his duties to-day. Mr. Geo. E. Appleton, the retiring Librarian, who abdicates on account of ill health, was for sixteen years an occupant of that position and in every way an efficient, capable and acceptable officer.

The President appointed for the ensuing year a Library Committee consisting of Messrs. Holdship, George and McClelland.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Street Cleaning by Contract Approved—Bills for Various Improvements, &c.

The Street Committee held a regular monthly meeting last evening, Mr. W. W. Thomson in the chair.

The pay rolls were read and approved as follows:

First District	$ 672 01
Second District	669 32
Third District	368 41
Fifth District	593 86
Sixth District	452 87
Seventh District	466 59
Engineer's pay roll	1,014 58
Board of Viewers	478 00
Total	$4,715 65

An ordinance for the cleaning by contract of the streets and sewer drops in the First and Second districts was presented, and evoked some debate. The bill provides that the contract shall be let on the 12th of April next, and that the work shall be done in compliance with rules to be drawn up by the committee and under the direction of the Street Commissioners. From $1,500 to $2,000 it is said can be saved annually by this method, and a better condition of the streets secured also. The ordinance was amended so as to authorize the committee to reject any or all bids, and it was then affirmatively recommended to Councils.

An ordinance adjusting the assessments for the construction of a board walk on Yard's alley was referred to a sub-committee.

A resolution offered by Mr. Neeb, instructing the Commissioners of the First and Second districts to replace the stench sewer drops in their districts with more approved and better styles, was adopted.

The viewers report on the damages caused by the grading of Carson street, from the Monongahela bridge to the city line, was referred back to Common Council with the request that it be sent back to the Board of Viewers.

The Commissioners of the First and Sixth districts were ordered to place flag stone crossings over Fifth street, at the north side of Penn avenue, and over Carson street, near the South end of the Monongahela bridge, opposite the railroad depot.

A resolution instructing the City Engineer to report a grade on Penn avenue, from Thirty-second street to the intersection with Butler street, so that a proper connection can be made on Thirty-third street, was adopted.

A resolution directing the City Engineer to advertise for sewer and gutter castings, was adopted.

The petition of the Equitable Storage Company, for privilege to lay a switch in the Twelfth ward, to connect with the A. V. R. R., and the petition of residents of Forty-seventh street, in the Seventeenth ward, for the grading and paving of that street, from the Allegheny river, were referred to subcommittees.

The following, offered by Mr. Rogers, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Committee refuse to pass any Street Commissioner's report who is in any way interested in carts, wagons, or horses employed by him; and also recommend that hereafter he employ horses, carts and wagons from parties he can get the cheapest from and the most work in the locality where the work is to be done.

The following ordinances were affirmatively recommended to Councils: for the construction of a brick sewer on the property of Michael McCullough, near Forty-second street; authorizing the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Thirty-third street, from Liberty street to Herron avenue; for a board walk on Grandview avenue, in the Thirty-fifth ward; it required a discussion of over half an hour to reach a conclusion in regard to this last bill; for the grading, paving and curbing of Centre street, from Reed to Winebiddle streets, and for the opening of Centre avenue, from Pearl to Winebiddle streets.

Adjourned.

Auction Sale of stocks and bonds this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

40 Northern Pacific Railway Bonds, $1,000 each, to be sold on account of whom it may concern.
10 shares Boatmans' Insurance Co.
25 shares Allemania Ins. Co.
100 shares Union Bridge Co.
10 shares Birmingham Fire Ins. Co.
and other stocks. THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast. Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

REFORM SCHOOL SENSATION.

The Prosecution Rests and the Defense Begins its Story.

Another Boy Swears that he Received Over a Hundred Lashes on the Bare Back—The Witnesses for the Defense Declare their Love for the Refuge—The Interesting Episodes of the Session.

The third day of the Legislative investigation of the affairs of the Reform School begun yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The inclement weather did not prevent a large attendance and when the Committee entered the chapel was fairly filled. As usual the front rail of the chapel gallery was lined with the female officers of the institution, and among them was a bright eyed, petite, Italian girl, who subsequently proved to be a very entertaining witness. The emotions of these ladies were not at all times under control, and on one occasion, in the afternoon, they gave marked and unhandsome evidence of their bitter dislike of Rev. W. H. Gill.

The afternoon session was illuminated by the presence of the poet-laureate. His stay was short, and after his departure the gloom was visible. The sensation created by his arrival did not disturb the serenity of that grand old face, and he was not long discovering that the scene of a prosy investigation was not the place for a child of genius. It was understood on Wednesday night that the prosecution had rested their case, but the investigation was begun yesterday by the examination of another witness adverse to the officials of the Refuge. An attempt was made by Mr. Swartzwelder to have it definitely settled that when the prosecution rested, it would be with the understanding that no more testimony would be introduced upon that side of the case. The effort was resisted by Mr. Gill, but upon Mr Plummer, the chairman of the committee, assuring him that the committee would not be influenced by technicalities, and that they would reserve the right to call new witnesses to remove the obscurity from any seemingly befogged facts, Mr. Gill waived all present rights, and said that he would content himself now with one more witness, reserving the right to introduce new testimony in rebuttal of purely contradictory testimony introduced by the defense. Then James Cassiday was called on the part of the prosecution.

JAMES CASSIDY'S TERRIBLE PUNISHMENT.

He testified: Left here in 1865; don't remember when, but one time I received one hundred and thirty-two or one hundred and forty-two lashes on my back; my back was black and blue; was reported for doing a thing of which I was innocent; was ten or eleven years old when I came; Sable was my room mate and what is called a ball boy; he wet the bed and I was punished for it in this manner; most of the lashes were for this; Mr Avery gave me the lashes; am sure he gave me 132 lashes; it was a common eight-plait whip; that same day a dozen boys were punished; they were punished for various charges; was there a year and nine days; was over nine years of age; we got bread, molasses and coffee for breakfast; sometimes meat for dinner, and bread and water; we had what they called gingerbread on Sundays; saw a boy named Hanmore and another named Dennis Wright whipped for trying to escape; Hanmore was whipped by Mr. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent; am not positive his name was Hanmore; Dennis Wright was the name of the other boy; he called a new officer some name; Mr. Avery told the Assistant Superintendent to take him to the wash-house and "take the hide off him," or words to that effect; heard the boy's screams while he was being whipped.

To Mr. Gill—The whippings made us afraid; told this before this committee came here; told it to Mrs. McKelvey.

To Mr. Plummer—I was sent for to come here; I thought it my duty to testify to what I had seen for the benefit of the children here.

To Mr. Gill—If I was an inmate now, I would be afraid to tell what I have told.

To Mr. Swartzweider—It was about twelve years ago, the day before the Sanitary Fair opened, when I came here; was here after I got out; saw Mr. Avery; came here before the Board of Charities voluntarily; when I was whipped walked past Mr. Avery eleven times and received twelve blows every time; don't know how long I was here before I was punished; think I was impertinent to the officers; didn't report the wetting of the bed by my room-mate, because Avery wouldn't hear it.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Following the witness the case was opened on the part of the defense. The first witness was Capt. Augustus Hani, formerly bookkeeper and librarian of the Refuge. He testified:

Was connected with the institution two years at different times; from the spring of 1865 to the spring of 1866; afterwards another year from the spring of 1872 to 1873; was book-keeper, and sometimes did other work; was librarian part of the time and taught school part of the time; was not generally present when the whipping was done; think I was present when Cassidy escaped in 1865.

Mr. Swartzwelder here repeated the testimony of Cassidy, and asked the witness what he knew about it.

Witness—I don't believe a word of that; Cassidy was a pretty lively boy when he first came here.

At request the witness gave the following history of a day's routine at the school:

The boys got up at five o'clock; marched in a line to the washhouse; then in a line to school; the school was opened generally with singing and prayer; this service was generally conducted by Mr. Avery himself; then they would go out into the yard and remain there until the exact hour for breakfast, when they would go to that meal; they had for breakfast bread and molasses and coffee; at dinner what I would call a "good square meal;" they always had an abundance; never heard any complaint on this score; they would then go into the workships; a recess was taken shortly before dinner, and after dinner they would go to school again, and after that there was some time for amusement; they had supper about five o'clock and went to bed about eight.

A CERTIFICATE FOR AVERY.

In my judgment I thought Mr. Avery was too lenient at times, although he had a way of managing the boys without whipping them, which I didn't understand; never knew him to punish the boys without good cause; saw Mr. Avery strip a boy and put him on a chair; had a whip in his hands—a plaited whip; asked him if he knew his error; then gave him two or three light taps; boy finally acknowledged that he had done wrong and promised he would do better; Mr. Avery then told him to put on his clothes and go—very much to my surprise, as I expected to see him get a very severe whipping; this boy was punished for stubbornness; think Mr. Avery kept a record of the punishment inflicted; my general conclusion as to the reformatory character of the institution is that it is good; of course some will turn out bad; there were plenty of boys from sixteen to twenty-one; more than there are now; some of the boys were very desperate in violating the rules, but I never heard of any desperate means being used; don't think it is possible to carry on an institution of this kind without corporal punishment; if you let the boys know that you cannot whip them it would be impossible to manage them.

WHAT THE CROSS-EXAMINATION DEVELOPED.

The witness was cross-examined here by Mr. Gill with the following effect: I think I would have known about it if Cassidy had been whipped one hundred and thirty-two lashes.

Mr. Gill insisted that he tell why he did not believe this boy's oath. The witness was a little inclined to dodge the direct testimony, but Mr. Gill brought him to the point.

The witness finally explained why he didn't believe Cassidy's statement, because he thought if he had been whipped in that way he would have heard of it. Another reason was that he saw the boy's backs when they were bathing, and if there were marks on them he would have seen them.

Mr. Gill—What reason have you for concluding this institution is reformatory in its tendency?

Witness—Well, sometimes the boys would come back here—

Mr. Gill (interrupting)—Like Mr. Cassidy?

Witness—Yes, sir. When these boys came here they would ask to see Mr. Avery, and would be shown about the place; they would call the place an old home, and said that it was the best home they ever had; some of them had property and were getting along well; Mr. Avery generally made a note of these cases, or asked me to do so.

Witness continued—The boys worked better and were reported less when they were whipped.

To the Committee—Saw Mr. McElhany whip a boy in the wash house; boy had his pants rolled up; thought the whipping was a severe one; didn't know Mr. Hunt; don't remember to have seen Mr. Avery inflict a severe punishment upon any of the boys; some of the boys were stripped when they were whipped; the boys might have been punished severely without my knowing it; got some reports from the boys but the most of them from the other officers.

Mr. Vickers stated at the conclusion of this witness's testimony that he had a witness who would testify to the character of the food, but Mr. Plummer said he could not admit this witness at present.

WHAT ELLA SMITH DID NOT KNOW.

Ella Smith was then called, and upon being sworn, testified as follows: I have been here twice, was very young when I was here first; went to Virginia and came back of my own accord; was here when Annie Vanderkist was here; she was a very bad girl; never saw Annie Vanderkist whipped; had opportunities to see it; would have known all about it if she had been whipped; if she had had irons on her wrists I would have known it; never knew of Mr. Avery whipping any girl; don't think Annie Vanderkist ever was kept for four days without anything to eat; don't know how long she was locked up; never saw or heard of mice in the coffee nor rats in the soup; heard Miss McCoy talk very kindly to Annie; wasn't here when she was in the room once the library; she was not whipped three times in one evening; never saw Miss McCoy whip anybody; the room above the library was warm; the lock-up was like any other room; there was steam run through it.

To Mr. Plummer—Was never in the lockup.

To Mr. Thornton—When I was whipped I deserved it.

To Mr. Plummer—There could not have been much whipping without my knowing it; in the mornings the inmates got bread and molasses to eat; they also got coffee and sometimes butter; the girls were allowed to play checquers and dominoes, and occasionaly had tableaux; had opportunities of seeing all that was going on in all parts of the house; was

MARRIED BY MR. AVERY,

in the chapel; there were prayers in the institution every night and morning; Miss Byington was principal teacher; never knew of her whipping any one; never saw a wagon-whip in the house; saw a small whip in the hands of Miss Byington; I never saw any of the officers use a large sized whip; I have been out of this institution three years; knew Annie Roberts; she was a very bad little girl; never saw a gag in the house; would have seen them if they had been used; the tendency of the treatment was to reform the inmates; they never were punished without cause; Annie Roberts pulled Miss Lutz's hair, and made a bald place.

SEVERE QUESTIONS.

To Mr. Gill—Never saw any whipping.

Mr. Swartzwelder to witness—Don't get disconcerted.

Witness to Mr. Gill—Heard Annie Roberts scream; didn't see her whipped.

Mr. Gill—Tell us something you know. You have told us a great deal you don't know.

Witness to Mr. Gill—I was a good deal better than Annie was; Annie might have been whipped without me knowing it; Mr. Avery could have whipped her without me knowing it.

To Mr. Thornton—When Mr. Avery talked to the girls he had them all together.

Mr. Swartzwelder — This controversy which is going on by the counsel for the prosecution (if I may so term him) and the witness is, to say the least, very extraordinary.

Witness to Mr. Gill—Never heard of a mouse in the coffee; never heard any one say there was a mouse in the coffee.

Mr. Gill—Did you say you never heard Miss McCoy say Annie Vanderkist was illegitimate, with a view of leading the committee to believe she never said it?

Mr. Swartzwelder—I object to that question.

To Mr. Thornton—I live now in the country.

To Mr. Plummer—Mary Kennedy was a bad girl; didn't have her hair cut that I know of.

The cross-examination by Mr. Gill developed nothing new, and at its close Mr. T. J. Bigham invited the committee and the reporters to make a tour of the institution.

A GLANCE AT THE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee retired to Mr. Avery's library to await the signal to start on their tour of observation but, notwithstanding that the President had apparently taken considerable pains to impress upon the committee the fact that they were to go through the buildings without the slightest notice to "the inhabitants thereof," it was fully half an hour before they were ready. The committee, the counsel, Mr. Gill and the reporters, under the leadership of Mr. Avery, passed down stairs and out into the yard. Mr. Bigham first called the attention of the party to the wash-room, the scene (according to the testimony) of many a cruel whipping. The apartment is in a basement, and contains a large vat, which is filled with water, and in which the boys bathe. A little distance from here a squad of boys to the number of one hundred and twenty-four were forming in line to the music of "Marching Through Georgia" rendered by the fife and drum. The boys, in companies of about a dozen, with a captain to each company, marched to the music into the dining room. The visitors preceded them, however, and had a good opportunity to see the *modus operandi*. The boys marched to the tables, or long stationary desks, and seating themselves at a signal from Mr. Avery, they asked a brief blessing in concert at another signal. The captain of each company, who occupied a seat at the end of the bench, then gathered up the cups, and afterwards waited upon the boys of the company. The bill of fare consisted of a dish of beef soup, two or three boiled potatoes, a large slice of bread and more if they wanted it, and a bowl of water.

After remaining there a few moments, the visitors passed into the department of the girls, who were also at dinner. The same ceremony was gone through with here, and the dinner was apparently the same as in the boys' room. The next place visited was the department for small boys. There are sixty-eight in this department, their ages ranging from eight to fifteen. When the visitors entered all the boys were busy knitting, and Mr. Avery explained that about one-half of the time was spent in this occupation (the forenoon) and the other half (the afternoon) they attended school. While here the visitors were given a specimen of the vocal capabilities of the youngsters. This exercise concluded, the little fellows were marched out to their dinner of beef soup and bread.

The party then proceeded to the dining room; and, after participating in a similar exercise in which they had watched the inmates with so much interest, the investigation was resumed.

THE STORY OF AN EX-ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

After recess the committee met at 1:30. The first witness was Peter A. Painter. He testified: was in the institution a little over three years and had been successively Yard Officer and Assistant Superintendent; held the latter office from 1867 to 1869; knew of no cruel punishments during his term of office; saw Mr. Avery punish boys, and punished boys himself; knew Adam Reddy; he was here when I came; did not see many cases of punishment by Mr. Avery; if there had been any cruel punishment I would have known of it; was in a position to have seen the effects of any cruel punishment; on Saturdays the boys bathed in my presence; never saw a case where there was marks or any flesh torn; knew nothing about the boy Cassidy; when I was in the institution boys who wet their beds were put into other rooms especially provided for them; then that was not considered an offense; never saw a boy punished with a wagon whip; the whip I saw used was a little larger than a common riding whip; boys were never whipped without cause; never knew Mr. Avery to whip a boy without cause; never knew a boy to be lashed about the legs until pieces of flesh were cut down; Mr. Avery's custom was to refrain from punishment, if he could do so. [Here witness detailed an instance when McElhaney reported boys to Mr. Avery for punishment, and the former did not punish them.] Mr. Avery often talked to the boys hours at a time, advising them to so conduct themselves that punishment would not be necessary; heard Reddy say that he had a crow to pick with Mr. Avery, and also that he would be revenged some time for punishment that he received in the Refuge; the boys were graded, and the grades were determined by the number of marks they received for good behavior.

THE POET-LAUREATE MAKES HIS APPEARANCE.

As the last syllable dropped from the mouth of the witness a sudden and rare effulgence filled the room, and instantly every eye was raised to detect the cause of the phenomena. It was a ray from Parnassus. In the door-way of the chapel stood the commanding form of America's greatest poet, the Hon. John McKee. His appearance was greeted with subdued but cordial enthusiasm. The great poet was dressed for the occasion. Wavy ringlets reached out from the mass of hyperion curls that crown that noble head, and toyed with the corrugations of genius which mark his classic brow. His collar was a work of art. When he bowed its far-reaching and sharply cut points concealed his ears, and when his head was erect its projecting leaves looked like the blades of a snow-plow. A white satin scarf held the collar from proceeding to extremities, and a comfortable woolen muffler protected his thoughtful face from the rude blasts of Boreas. His composure was grand, but he seemed to have little interest in the work of the committee, and after receiving the homage of his admirers, he went down stairs to a private lunch—and was seen no more.

The boys had plenty of opportunities for healthy play; Mr. Avery took them on excursions into the country several times; the morals of the boys were attended to as much as possible by prayer and religious and secular education; they never sat down to a meal without asking a blessing; the effect of the discipline here was for good; Some of the boys could not be governed without corporeal punishment; heard some of the testimony taken for the prosecution, given by boys; if such things had occurred during my term I would have known it.

To Mr. Gill—I punished some boys; never punished any boy very severely; cannot recall an instance when he punished a boy on the bare legs; never used a wagon or team whip; the whip I used was about three feet long; did not suppose he ever struck a boy oftener than ten times; could not recall any particular case of punishment; whipped the boys hard enough for them to feel it; during the time that I was in the Refuge Adam Reddy could not have been severely whipped without my knowing it; never saw or knew of a very severe whipping; there were some whippings by Mr. Avery when I was not present; there could not be a severe whipping without leaving marks; when the boys were examined in the bath house the gas was lighted, and I could have seen marks, if marks were upon the boys: there was a time when Reddy was in the institution, before I came; boys were punished with a whip for fighting, repeated disobedience, and misconduct in the school room; a boy in the whip shop was punished for slowness; a minor offence was talking; fighting would be considered a grave offence; for the one there would be no whipping, for the other there would be whipping; did not ask Adam Reddy what he had a pick on Mr. Avery for; never knew of a boy learning anything bad in the Refuge; the boys that came in here were considered bad boys, and they had an opportunity to work themselves up: could not recall an instance where a good boy was sent to the Refuge for protection; knew that there was a bad class of boys coming in here.

To Mr. Plummer—Never knew of a boy being made worse by his term in the Refuge.

THE REFUGE ONE GIRL'S SAVIOR.

Belle Walson sworn: Came into the institution in 1865 and left in 1871; was thirteen years of age when I entered; Miss McCoy never gave any severe whippings; never saw a severe whipping done in the house; was never whipped myself; do not remember Annie Vanderkist; think she was in the Algeo House during the time I was here; never heard any of the officers call the girls bad, or low names; if such things were said I would have heard of it; what one girl knew all knew; visited the house several times since I left; my treatment was a great deal kinder than I ever received at home; just before I left the old and young girls were brought together; never knew a girl to be deprived of food, or to have her hair cropped, or to be locked up for three weeks or longer; Miss McCoy was not in the habit of beating girls with keys, or tying them to chairs; the tendency of the girls' treatment was to make them better; Mr. Avery's disposition was that of a kind, lenient man; he was always good to all of us; Miss McCoy was the same; the invariable rule was to treat the girls kindly; had seen more severe whippings in the public schools than were done here; a class of punishment was to deprive the girls of their play hours; they had a great deal of amusement; on one occasion the girls presented Mr. Avery a Bible, in gratitude for their kind treatment; the food was always good; am married now.

To Mr. Gill: Saw all the whipping amongst the big girls; girls were whipped wherever they committed the offense; don't think that the matron ever punished girls in a room by themselves; girls could not have been taken into private rooms while I was in the Refuge without my knowledge; there might have been whippings that I did not see inflicted; volunteered to testify here.

To Mr. Swartzwelder: Saw the statements in the paper, and knowing that all could not be true I wanted to appear and tell what I knew.

ANNIE VANDERKIST CONTRADICTED.

Mary O'Hare sworn: Came to the Refuge in 1865, and left in 1871; was sixteen years of age when I entered; in 1868 was appointed an officer in the laundry; am not an officer now; never saw any severe whippings; Miss McCoy used to whip the girls with a strap the size of a belt; was whipped twice when I first came here; was not whipped severely; never heard of any severe whippings; girls were whipped with a small whip for violating the rules; I always had a good home in the institution; left the institution for want of a change; had got tired of staying; am now married and living in Pittsburg; never saw any hand-cuffing while I was here; while I was in the laundry had an opportunity of seeing all the girls, and before that I was a school mate, and I never knew of a girl being knocked over buckets, struck with keys, or called opprobrious names; Miss McCoy was always kind; never knew a girl to be neglected while in the infirmary; never knew that a girl fainted under punishment; all the time that I was here never knew or heard of such punishments as was indicated by horse-whipping or manacling; did not know Annie Vanderkist; the food was good and the clothing comfortable; the moral influence of the discipline tended toward good; the girls were furnished with plenty of reading matter; the house was a parent to the inmates, and the Refuge, during my time, was always a good home, am a Presbyterian.

Mr. Swartzwelder looked significantly at Mr. Gill, who is a Presbyterian minister, and said now that I have you in a comfortable frame of mind, Mr. Gill, I will turn the witness over to you.

A VENOMOUS BLAST FROM THE GALLERIES.

The cross-examination by Mr. Gill did not develop any new facts, but it did develop an instance of indecorous and unbecoming behaviour on the part of the lady officers in the gallery. In pressing a question upon the witness, Mr. Gill said he did not want to hear what she thought or what the other officers thought, but simply what she knew. "Come, now," said he, "you are a good Presbyterian, and give me a straightforward answer, as a good Presbyterian should." Mr. Gill spoke jocosely, and in referring to the religious predilections of the witness he was evidently, humorously, following up the hint given to him by Mr. Swartzwelder when that gentleman turned the witness over to him. His sally was greeted with repeated and vicious hisses from the gallery, but the unseemly interruption was permitted to pass by the committee without rebuke. It is but fair to say that when the hissing occurred Mr. and Mrs. Avery and Miss McCoy were absent from the gallery. The impression of the audience was that no good would come of such ungenerous ebulitions of temper or dislike.

Answering Mr. Thorton the witness said: Knew of two girls trying to escape, they were punished by being locked up for a few days; knew of no girls having been fed on bread and water while I was in the institution; never knew any one to be handcuffed or put into a straight jacket.

To Mr. Gill—Miss McCoy sent for me to testify though I intended to come myself.

To Mr. Thornton—Miss McCoy did not talk to me about my testimony since I came here.

A RACY WITNESS.

Victoria Snygo, a plump, petite, and lively brunette, of Italian extraction was the next witness. She was very becomingly dressed, and her apt and saucy replies under cross-examination caused many a ripple of laughter to pass over the audience. She had a good command of herself, and she could throw more contempt into a twitch of her pretty nose, when replying to Mr. Gill, than any other woman the reporter ever saw or laughed at.

She testified: Was in the Refuge three years from January, 1872, to 1875; now living with my mother; was punished slightly twice, by Miss McCoy with a rattan; I deserved it; she struck me four or five times for an infraction of the rules; I was present when Annie Vanderkist was whipped, and what she said was not so; the morning she was whipped she tore up Miss Hays' report book, and at the same time called her a very vile name; when Miss McCoy appeared I was present, and Annie gave her a saucy answer; Miss McCoy was going to whip her, and Annie took Miss McCoy by the hair and overpowered her; some other girls helped the matron to get control of Annie, and while they were holding her down on the floor Mr. Avery came in, but he did not punish her, he merely talked to her; she was whipped but once; and then Miss McCoy did the punishment with a rattan; she never saw Miss McCoy carrying a large whip; knew Annie Roberts; knew Mary Kennedy; the Roberts girl was the worst I ever saw, though she was not worse than Annie Vanderkist. [Laughter.] When Annie was up in that room up stairs Mrs. Avery took her food up to her; she was never kept four days without food; was here when Mary Kennedy was here and her hair was never shaved off; was always amongst the girls, and they always talked about whipping; never knew of any beating with a wagon whip, hand-cuffing, starving, or feeding the girls on bread and water, and such things never occurred; Mr. Avery was always kind, and we always considered him a friend; Miss McCoy was always kind, and I never knew her to cast up the past lives of the girls to them; I am a better girl now than when I came here; the Refuge improved me; think the tendency of the institution is to reform girls; the prevailing influences in the Refuge were kindly; the officers under the matron were not permitted to punish the girls; never knew Miss Byington to treat the girls cruelly; the girls had abundant means of amusements; Mr. Avery once bought the little girls dolls, and the large ones checkers; the food was good, and the clothes comfortable; never heard Mr. Gill preach. (Laughter.)

To Mr. Thornton: have often heard girls say their happiest days were spent here; often come here to visit Mr. Avery and Miss McCoy; none of the officers in the Refuge said anything to me about what I should testify.

HERE'S WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN!

Mr. Gill—Well—Vic—toria you appear to be pretty well posted—?

Victoria—I am not posted at all if you please—(contemptuously.)

Mr. Gill—Do you know Annie Vanderkist?

Victoria—Yes sir:

Mr. Gill—Do you like her?

Victoria—Yes, pretty well.

Mr. Gill—Do you think she would tell the truth?

Victoria—Yes, sir! as much as anybody—(vivaciously.)

Mr. Gill—As much as yourself?

Victoria—Oh no sir! (Very emphatically.)

Mr. Gill—But you think she would tell the truth?

Victoria—Yes, sir; but she did not do it yesterday. I swear that Annie Vanderkist was not tied to a chair, and that she was not whipped by Mr. Avery with a wagon whip. The girls went to bed about eight o'clock. At the time that Annie was brought before Mr. Avery I was present, and he did not have a whip in his hand. Miss McCoy, so far as I know, never had a big whip; I went to see Mary Kennedy, but I did not see her; I was not asked to come here to testify; I heard the statements made yesterday, and I know that they were not all true.

Mr. Gill—I will dismiss you.

Victoria—I guess you had better.

To Mr. Thornton—Annie would tell the truth in some instances, but in some she would not.

Mr. Thornton—All girls are like that are they not, Victoria?

Victoria—Yes!

Mr. Thornton—Yourself included?

Victoria—Myself included—I never knew anybody who would not tell a story.

AVERY IN A PARENTAL ROLÉ.

Jane Snodgrass, sworn: Entered the institution in 1868 and left in 1870; am married; was married after I left; my treatment was always kind; only two girls were punished in my presence while I was in; they were not severely punished; Miss McCoy punished them with a small whip, and the whipping was such as a mother might inflict; never knew anybody to be beaten with keys; never saw any blood drawn by Mr. Avery or Miss McCoy; the other officers were not permitted to punish the girls; Mr. Avery and Miss McCoy were always kind and parental; they were never harsh or unkind; if any cruel punishments were inflicted I would have known of it; the food was always good; never saw any rats in the soup; judging from the past, and my own experience is that the tendency of the house is to reform, and those that it does not reform are past being reformed; it improved me; never knew Miss McCoy to refer to the past history of the girls and never knew her to use abusive or obscene language to the girls; never knew any of the other officers to do such things; many of the girls who left here since I left here, have become good and useful members of society; the girls always had an abundance of reading matter; generally the girls were from two to three hours a day in school.

To Mr. Thornton—Have not associated with any of the former inmates since leaving the institution; did not know either of the Misses Vanderkist, Roberts or Kennedy.

To Mr. Gill: Was not bad when I came to the Refuge; was nineteen years old when I came here; the girls who broke the rules were punished; saw Mr. Avery frequently; whenever he passed through the sewing room and the girls were there he stopped and gave them good advice; the general punishment in the Refuge was of a mild kind; there was no cases of isolated punisbment; when I was here the girls were better than they are now, and there was not so much trouble with them.

ANOTHER WITNESS WHO LOVED THE REFUGE.

Oliver Moore, sworn—Was in the Refuge in 1862, and did not leave until 1865; during this time Mr. Avery was only over me about a year; had seen punishments during this time, but not by Mr. Avery; Mr. Wilson, the Assistant Superintendent, did the whipping; the punishment was done with a whip about two feet long; was whipped with this whip by Mr. Wilson very lightly, and over my clothes; the punishments that I saw were very few; when a boy came into the institution he was placed in grade 6; the boys were promoted from this, and it took twenty-one reports of bad conduct to prevent their promotion; in six months a good boy could reach No. 1, by behaving properly; never saw any cruel punishment by any of the officers, and I never saw Mr. Avery whip any boy; came here to testify because I thought it was a duty to repay Mr. Avery and the other officers for their kindness to me; did not know Adam Reddy; there was a great difference in the treatment of the boys after Mr. Avery came; before his time there was no cruelty, but the whippings were more frequent; Mr. Avery was always kind to the boys, and paternal in his treatment of them; once he took thirty-five boys to the Sanitary Fair; the tendency of the discipline of the Refuge was to improve boys mentally and physically.

To Mr. Plummer—Have visited the institution about once a year since I was discharged.

Re-direct: Knew Cassidy and met him about two weeks ago, after his testimony had been rejected by the Board of Charities because the time that he was in the institution was so far back that it had no bearing upon the present case. At that time Cassidy said that he would like to have a blow at the institution if he could get it.

To Mr. Plummer—He did not say why he wanted to have a blow at it.

An adjournment was taken at this time until this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Osmon C. Barnard, of Luzerne county, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Willard.

Titusville Savings Bank, bankrupt. Thos. J. Smiley, one of said bankrupts, presented a petition for discharge, and an order for final examination before Register Rogers on the 29th inst was made.

Richard H. and Robert E. Hammer, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. A meeting of the creditors was ordered for the 11th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution for composition has been passed according to law.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Rule granted on Jacob Brown and Brown & Grey, creditors, to show cause why the order confirming the Register's report on their claims and directing the assingee to pay the same, should not be rescinded, returnable on the 17th inst.

Daniel W. Evans, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The Marshal was allowed to withdraw from possession as Provisional Assignee of the property of the debtor upon the debtor filing bond of the amount of property until assignee is appointed or composition proceedings finally determined upon.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register Harper was directed to pay the claim of Robert E. Stewart, a lien creditor.

Octavius Abbey, bankrupt. An injunction was granted against Alexander Abbey et al.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An argument took place on the rule to show cause why the composition should not be set aside, in so far as the same refers to the surrender of paper, by Messrs Patterson & Watson for and C. B. M. Smith against the rule. The decision of the Court was reserved.

Clark H. Burrows, of Oil Creek, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the usual order was made.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The first and final account of Henry Metz, committee of Dorothea Buehler, a lunatic, was confirmed *nisi*.

M. McCullough, Jr. & Co. vs. Dietrich & Schultz. Action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $150.10.

Wm. Neely, administrator of Wm. McKinney, deceased vs. Allegheny Trust Company; action on an account. Verdict for defendant for $12,404.45.

John Gaiser vs. heirs of Alex. Haslet, deceased, and Hugh Cargo. On trial.

Edward Brown vs. Farrell et al. Counsel for plaintiff consented to take a *non suit*.

Thos. S. Blair and wife et al vs. The Blair Iron and Steel Co. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Trial List for To-Day.

Sutton vs. Bridge et el.
Cavanaugh vs. McPherson et al.
Quinn vs. McGarr et al.
Sands & Reineman vs. McKelvy.
Duff vs. Rundels et al.
Byers vs. Reese et al.
Laughlin et al. vs. Blackmore.
The Odd Fellows Savings Bank vs. Moorhead et al.
Mellon Bros. vs. Snyder et al.
Hamilton trustee vs. Campbell et al.
McMahon vs. McDermott.
Shaw, for use vs. Dixon et al.
Bryan vs. Windsor.
Voskamp et al. vs. Beuscher.
Robinson vs. Federal Insurance Co.
Hedrich vs. Sipe.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

A. J. Pentecost vs. James Godfrey, John Shankey, Eugene McGary and W. H. McGary, taken up Wednesday. On trial.

Wm. Chambers vs. David Gregg, previously reported. Still on trial.

John Rain vs. C. C. Cole and W. H. Irwin, partners as Cole & Irwin; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $192.71.

Trial List for To-day.

Vancleve et al. vs. Wilson.
McClure & Co. vs. Finney.
House vs. Pierce.
Gillespie vs. Simpson et al.
Arthurs vs. Knock & Long.
Kearns vs. Brown et al.
Rafferty, trustee, vs. Campbell.
Albeitz vs. Mark.
Rodelheim, Bing & Co. vs. Coyle.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Francis J. McGuire, who was on trial on Wednesday evening on a charge of misdemeanor in office, was acquitted, and the county directed to pay the costs.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Patrick C. Dean indicted for misdemeanor in office; also, in two charges against Wm. M. Lewis for the same offense.

Ernest Wensel was acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

James M. McPhilamy is on trial on a charge of arson. He is accused of setting fire to his father's mill in Sharpsburg.

The jury found a verdict of acquittal in the case of James Braddock who was indicted for misdemeanor as an inspector of elections in the Second district of the Fifth ward. The county was directed to pay costs.

The jury was unable to agree in the case of B. Sweeny, who was indicted for keeping disorderly house. The prosecutor was Philip Stack.

August Killmire, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Joseph Brookmiller, plead *nolo contendere*.

Patrick White, indicted for misdemeanor asjudge of election in the second district of the Fifth ward, was acquitted and the county directed to pay costs.

Jas. Grady and Bernard Rafferty, indicted for voting illegally in the same district, were also acquitted, and the county was directed to pay costs in each case.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Jas. McPhillamy,	Lewis Daubman,
Adam Cosgrave,	Worthy Dumbrill,
S Leashing et al., (2)	John Thompson,
Zadock Street,	G. Moseby,
C. S. Black,	J. H. Cummings,
Chas. Kimball,	Jno. Parker,
H. L. Megraw,	Daniel Hartz,
John Monahan,	Eliza Beil.
C. Steinhauser,	S. Dyer.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of Wm. Pollock, deceasd. Hearing on rule to open decree. Rule discharged.

Estate of John Crawford, deceased. Decree made sustaining the fourteenth exception to account of executor, and with the correction account confirmed absolutely.

The time for the return of the *habeas corpus* directed to Wm. Bauer, to produce the child mentioned yesterday, was extended until to-day.

Court Brevities.

The clerks in the Prothonotary's office are engaged in making a transcript of the record in the Clark-Frew case, in obedience to the writ of *certiorari* issued by the Supreme Court.

JUDGE STERRETT yesterday discharged Peter Kearney from the Work House on a writ of *habeas corpus*. On January 2d he was committed by the Mayor for ninety days on a charge of disorderly conduct. The law limits the time for the first offense to thirty days, and on this ground he was discharged.

IN the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday James Hartegan and Ann Hartegan, his wife, in right of the latter, commenced suit in trespass against Ann Hendrickson, the damages claimed being $1,000. The complainants allege that on the first day of March, 1875 at the City Poor Farm the defendant made two violent assaults upon the said Ann Hartegan, with force and arms, knocking her down, and that the plaintiff was "maimed, bruised, cut, wounded, hurt, damaged and injured" to that extent that the amount of damages claimed is necessary to make amends therefor. A summons was issued.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

Inspector Elected—$45,000 Wanted.

A regular meeting of the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. N. H. Voegtly presiding. The City Engineer was directed to notify the contractor for the construction of the main sewer on Monterey street to suspend operations until further notice. An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for the paving of Middle alley. Sub-committees were appointed to investigate the steps which it is said Mr. Murdock has erected too far out on the sidewalk on West Diamond street, and to examine into complaints regarding the grading of Spruce street. The committee agreed to visit McClure avenue, Charles street, Troy Hill road, Henderson street, and the Spring Hill road. It was agreed to ask Councils for an appropriation of $45,000 to meet the expenses of the committee during the year. It was also agreed to assume the repairing of the streets, where torn up to lay water pipes, instead of allowing it to be done as heretofore by the Water Committee. On motion of Mr. Heagy a standing sub-committee was appointed to attend to the employment of the carts and laborers required during the year.

The committee next proceeded to an election for Street Inspector. The following candidates were nominated: Messrs. Israel V. Hoag, John H. Koerner, Nicholas Kelley, Wm. P. Hunker, Bernard Gray, Benjamin Biber, H. K. Tyler, John McDoud and J. Cunningham. On the ninth ballot all candidates except Messrs. Hunker and Hoag having been dropped, Mr. Hunker received seven votes and Mr. Hoag five. Therefore, Mr. Hunker was declared elected. After the approval of a number of bills the committee adjourned.

Another Warning.

Trinity Church silver, and the silver of all other churches, as well as of individuals, would be safe from burglars if deposited in the strong room of the Safe Deposit Company, 83 Fourth avenue.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

All the Parties Indicted are Acquitted—McGuire Held on a New Charge.

Yesterday the trial of the election officers of the Second District, Fifth ward, charged with misdemeanor in office, in permitting fraudulent votes to be cast, and the trials of the two men charged with illegal voting, were concluded in the Criminal Court by a verdict of acquittal on all the charges.

The case of Francis McGuire, one of the inspectors, which was first taken up, was the most important as involving all the points. The facts developed were that twenty-two ballots were found in the box in a bundle. These were destroyed, as their condition indicated that they had been fraudulently put in the box and they were in excess of the tally. The first count in the indictment charged McGuire with unlawfully destroying these. The Judge charged that there was evidence of fraud committed by some one, but no evidence that McGuire was guilty. The second, third, fourth and fifth counts charged McGuire with unlawfully receiving and procuring the votes of Rafferty and Grady. The evidence showed that two votes by proxy were received after consultation by the Election Board, who were undecided whether or not it was unlawful to take them, but were afraid to refuse them. This was a violation of the election law, but the Judge charged that it was not a misdemeanor unless the officers knew they were doing wrong, and as they claimed they did not know, McGuire and the rest were acquitted.

While the jury in McGuire's case were out, a number of lawyers and Mr. Wm. C. Smythe were conversing on the subject, when Mr. Smythe stated that McGuire had admitted to him that he had put the ballots in the box as a joke. Judge Sterrett, overhearing the remark, called Mr. Smythe to the stand, and upon his repetition of the statement under oath, had McGuire rearrested after the verdict of acquittal was rendered, and required him to give bail for his appearance at the March term of Court to answer a charge of ballot-stuffing, which was not made in the original indictment. Mr. Smythe was also required to enter into his personal recognizance to appear as a witness in the case.

The White River Flour.

This flour and the name of T. C. Jenkins are almost synonymous, as there is scarcely a household in Western Pennsylvania that can afford to be without this elegant and reputable brand of flour. His concern for his patrons is manifest in the fact that his solicitude over the manufacture of this cereal product begins with the growing grain in the field, and follows it step by step through the different processes, until it is stored in his warehouse in the city. It is well known that the locality which produces this grain is especially adapted to the growing of an excellent quality of wheat, and it is the care of Mr. Jenkins that the choicest selections are made for his flours, and the manufacture entrusted only to those who are celebrated for reputable brands of flour. It will thus be seen that his patrons can rely on getting the best flour for the money in the United States. And what is true of his flours is just as strictly true of all other goods in the line of groceries, of which he has a full, complete and varied assortment. Those patronizing his establishment once are almost sure to become permanent dealers, as his groceries are the purest, freshest and best to be had, while the small margin of profit makes them the cheapest as well. All who have dealt at his house unite in the testimony that the quality of goods, their cheapness and price, and the system of conscientious, fair-dealing pursued, make it a pleasurable as well as profitable place of trade. We are glad to note the fact that his business is increasing with such rapidity as to demand more commodious quarters, which have been secured in the large and capacious rooms now occupied by Messrs. Watt, Lang & Co., on Wood street, and to which he will shortly remove.

HOMOEOPATHIC

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, February 3, 1876.

Forty-two feet six inches; falling. Snowed since noon. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Vint. Shinkle, Memphis. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, February 3, 1876.

It has snowed hard all day, with an hour's interval after 2 o'clock; mercury 26 to 32; winds from the south and west. There are over six inches of snow on the ground. River 41 8-10 feet and falling slowly. Down—Morning Star, 11 last night; Lookout, 9 A. M.; Grey Eagle, 10 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 4. Up—John Means and J. R. Neil, 9 A. M.; Susie Silver, 2 P. M.; Aggie, 5 P. M. Business very light in consequence of the storm.

MEMPHIS, February 3, 1876.

The river rose 3 inches; now 32 feet 7 inches. Cool, snowing and sleeting. Arrived—Parker, Cincinnati; Maude, New Orleans. Departed—McComb, Mound City; Chester, St. Louis; Thompson Dean, Robt. Mitchell and Chas. Morgan, the latter last night, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, February 3, 1876.

Arrived—Ed. Hobbs, Wheeling. Departed—Belle of Shreveport, New Orleans. River fallen 3 inches. The river is full of running ice. It moderated about 4 o'clock this morning, and snow has fallen ever since. It is warmer, and the indications are that the snow will turn to rain.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3, 1876.

Clear and pleasant. Rain this evening. Arrived—Mary Belle, Memphis. Departed—Scudder, St. Louis; Arlington, Pittsburgh, 5 P. M.

LITTLE ROCK, February 3, 1876.

River 16 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—Era No. 9, from below. Departed—Katie P. Kountz, New Orleans; Rosa Miller, Pine Bluff.

CAIRO, February 3, 1876.

Arrived—Grand Tower, St. Louis, 7 P. M. Departed—John A. Wood, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M. River 45 feet 2 inches; rising. The snow continus; mercury 30.

NASHVILLE, February 3, 1876.

River stationary; 17 feet on shoals. Arrived—Eddyville, Cairo. Departed—B. H. Cooke, Pt. Isabel; Laura L. Davis, same.

VICKSBURG, February 3, 1876.

Up—Helena and Clarksville, 5 A. M. Arrived—Illinois, 7 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, February 3, 1876.

River falling. Cloudy and cold.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

BRONZES,

Clocks, Side Pieces and Groups.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,

93 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

DIED.

SELLERS—On Wednesday, February 2, at 1 P. M., Mrs. MARGARET EMORY, wife of the late H. D. Sellers, M. D., in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, W. Hampton, Esq., 184 Fayette street, Allegheny City, on SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery for interment.

McMILLAN—At Washington, D. C., Thursday, February 3, at 2 P. M., MARY R., wife of M. W. McMillan, and daughter of the late Rev. A. W. Black.

Notice of funeral will be given in the daily papers.

FARRELL—On Wednesday morning, February 2, at 7½ o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET FARRELL, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Fifth avenue extension, foot of Federal street, THIS MORNING, at nine o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS—On Wednesday morning, February 2, at 6½ o'clock, ADDA, daughter of Wm. and Mary Williams, aged 4 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 72 Taylor avenue, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

McELHAGY—On Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, MARGARET McELHAGY, aged seventy-two years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, David McClay, in Hampton township, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

KNOX—At Pueblo, Colorado, on Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, Mr. ANDREW KNOX, of Allegheny City.

The remains will be brought home for interment, and the time of the funeral will be announced hereafter.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

FLOWERS of the finest quality, for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds, Gold Fish, Bird Cages, Fern Cases, Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing, Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves, Aquaria, Ornamental Grasses, Immortelles, Bird Seed, Bird's Nests, &c., &c., &c.

Floral Decorations a Specialty.

Estimates furnished when requested.

J. B. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street (opposite the Postoffice).

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $4,686,812.96.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Corner

Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10.

A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest

Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets and Silk Poplins, Laces, Flowers and Dress Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.,

And far below Factory Cost, affording the Greatest Bargains ever known in this City.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, and following days till entire stock is sold.

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

LOST.

LOST—FEBRUARY 2, 1876, BETWEEN Second National Bank and Hoboken Bank Building, Liberty street, Pocket Memorandum Book, containing $10 or $15 in money, and receipts and papers, valuable to the owner only. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by calling on J. H. McCAIN, 144 Franklin street, Allegheny. a71

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman; best of reference; moderate salary expected. address "B. H. R.," GAZETTE office.

WANTED—BOARDING—TWO SINGLE Gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms and boarding by applying at No. 100 Taylor avenue, Allegheny.

TO LET.

TO LET—ROOM 60X110 FEET, WITH steam Power, to let. Enquire of SLACK & SHOLES, corner Penn and Third streets. a68

TO LET—DIAMOND CORNER, NO. 13 Diamond, at foot of Diamond street; old established Grocery Stand; best corner in Pittsburgh Market. Apply to W. H. HAYS, 20 Wood street. a67

TO LET—FIRST CLASS DWELLING house on Page street, Allegheny city, containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of AMOS LEWIS, corner 7th avenue and Grant street, Pittsburgh. a70

TO LET—COTTAGE AT HAZLEWOOD—A Handsome Cottage, pleasantly located—one-half acre of land—fruit trees and vegetable garden—8 rooms. Possession April 1st. Also, two Cottages on Mt. Washington, near Incline. Apply to HILL BURGWIN. 143 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH GOOD BOARDING, at No. 148 THIRD AVENUE.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 21 Smithfield street, from the first of April next. Inquire as above. a19

TO LET — OFFICES IN IRON BANK Block, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street. Inquire of JOHN FLOYD, American Bank. a46

TO LET — 2 GOOD LARGE WAREHOUSES, with offices. Inquire at office of Estate of JAMES WOOD, No. 114 Water St. a26

TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.

TO LET — FROM APRIL 1ST, A DESIRABLE store room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street. a24

TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. z95

TO LET—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON Observatory Hill. Will be rented at a pecuniary sacrifice. Inquire at OBSERVATORY between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. a62-WFM

TO LET. — THREE STORY BRICK House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor. a25

TO LET— TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 45 Third Avenue. All modern improvements. Wash House and Drying Room. Enquire at No. 82 MARKET STREET. B. OPPENHEIMER. a1

TO LET — A TWO-STORY HOUSE with mansard roof, situated on Dithridge street, Oakland, containing 8 rooms, stable, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 137 Third avenue, Pittsburgh. a47

TO LET — WOOD STREET WAREHOUSE—That 3-story brick warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, next door People's National Bank, now occupied by John P. Dean as a hardware store, to rent from April 1. Apply to MELLOR & HOENE, 79 Fifth avenue. z85

TO LET—A NEW FRAME HOUSE with 12 rooms, at Hoboken, on West Penn R. R., with large lot, located on bank of river; three minutes' walk from station. Inquire of TATE, MUNDEN & TATE, 313 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or 59 Federal street, Allegheny. a61

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING of 12 rooms, kitchen and bath-room, double parlor, Boston range in kitchen with hot and cold water arrangement. For terms apply on the premises, No. 68 First avenue, or to A. HARTUPEE, corner First avenue and Short street, city. a53

TO LET—AT NEVILLE STATION, P., F. W. & C. R., in Bellevue borough: Frame dwelling of 8 rooms, attic and cellar; 1½ acres ground; fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; three minutes' walk from station; overlooking the station and Ohio river; magnificent view; trains every hour. Apply to DANIEL SWOGGER, Real Estate Agent, 66 Federal street, Allegheny. a56

TO LET — DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from the head of Federal street, Double Brick House of Eleven Rooms, with Bath-room and Wash-room. About 4 acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery. Stabling and Carriage House, &c. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny City. a5

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, with 12 acres of ground suitable for gardening, on Hiland avenue. Will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

To Let, a Room 32x65 feet, with power. Inquire of S. LOGAN, Corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets. 83

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, March 2d, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, the YOUNG'S MILLS PROPERTY, located at Achor, Columbiana county, Ohio, four miles south from Palestine Station, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, consisting of 27 44-100 acres of land, with one water power GRIST MILL, 50x80 feet, three stories and basement, with four run of stone. One water power SAW MILL, 22x50 feet, two stories, together with water rights for power for said mills. Also, ONE DWELLING HOUSE, 36x50 feet, with ten rooms. Mills do a good custom business. Saw Mill cut one hundred thousand feet of lumber the past year. In a good neighborhood; convenient to churches and school. For terms, address PETER Y. BROWN, Executor of David Young's Estate. Achor, O., January 31, 1876. a59-d&S

FOR SALE — TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Harness Leather, Fair Bridle, Fair Skirting, Lace Leather, &c. THORP & CO., 144 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL BUILDING sites of one acre or more in Bellevue 4 miles from Federal street Station. R. H. HUGHES, Real Estate and Mortgage Broker, 196 Fourth avenue. a27

FOR SALE — LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at JAMES HILL & CO.'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE — ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY AT A SACRIFICE — Brick House of seven rooms and finished attic, hot and cold water, gas, &c., fronting 22 feet on the Park, for $6,000. This is the best bargain in property offered in Allegheny. Enquire of JAMES IRWIN, Real Estate Office, 47 Federal street, Allegheny. 35;8

FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS and finished attic, with modern improvements, consisting of five marble mantles, bath room with hot and cold water, Boston range with heaters. Also, washhouse with stationary tubs. The above property is situated in a splendid neighborhood, and is considered one of the best built houses in the Seventeenth ward; has side lot 30x107, with 20 feet alley in the rear. Price and terms reasonable. Inquire of J. J. SHUTTERLY, 4318 Butler street, Seventeenth ward. ja27-d41

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1876, BENEFIT OF

BARRY SULLIVAN.

His Great Character of

HAMLET!

Monday—DOMINICK MURRAY.

Barry Sullivan Matinee on Saturday.

LIBRARY HALL.

Only Two Nights More of the Famous MAFFITT & TYLER'S

(the late G. L. Fox, New York,)

Humpty Dumpty Combination.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

Reserved Seats at Hale's Music Store.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETY THEATRE.

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.

W. J. THOMPSON..........Director of Amusements.

MONDAY, January 31st. first appearance of the illusionist, Miss Angie Schott, The Big Four—Smith, Waldron, Lester and Allen, Miss Alice D'Ernia, Miss Lotta Forrest, John T. Kelly, Joe Morton, Collins Brothers, Stewart Sisters, Frank Mara, Bertie Rheinhart, Mollie Wilson, and the Mammoth Company. Female Minstrels, Female Minstrels. Family Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Art Exhibition---Admission Free.

The Exhibition of the School of Design for Women will be continued for another week, till Saturday, February 5th. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 5 o'clock. a85

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3D, 1876, at 2½ o'clock P. M., improved property within the reach of industrious men, three convenient comfortable dwellings, second square from the line of Pleasant Valley Passenger cars, on Gallagher street, Second ward, Allegheny; the houses are divided by double brick walls, and will be sold separately; they contain 6 rooms each, are supplied with water, gas, water closets, inside shutters, marble mantles, halls, porticos and mansard roofs; the lots fronting 20 feet each on Gallagher street, extend 85 feet to the rear. Terms—$600 cash—balance in 6 equal annual payments, with interest; extravagant prices are not expected, as it is the design to offer inducements to buyers for homes or safety and profit to place their money. Thoughtful persons seeking investments will be convinced that these are the periods to buy, when prices are at the lowest ebb. JAMES W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers. a48

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER ARCHITECTS,

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,

64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny, has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

IMPORTANT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The partnership existing under the firm name of John Stevenson's Sons will expire by limitation, May 1 1876. For the purpose of reducing our stock to the lowest possible point by that time, we have determined to offer our goods at greatly reduced prices. Persons contemplating the purchase of articles in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us.

Respectfully, JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS, 93 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

VIENNA Glycerine Soap

25 Gross just received for Winter use. This Celebrated Soap contains one-third part of Sarg's Pure Glycerine. Price, 3 Cakes, 50 Cents. Also, a large lot of Brecknell's Skin Soap, Low's, Lubin's, &c., all direct Importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Cor. Smithfield St. & Fourth Ave.

Robt. Davis, GRAIN CHOPPING MILL

Corner 31st Street and A. V. R. R.

White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel. Yellow " " " "

Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.

Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.

Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled. a38

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.

WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

W. B. LUPTON & CO., Slate Roofers,

AND DEALERS IN SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,

OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly attended to. Repairing neatly done.

Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Monday, January 24th, 1876, we sold and transferred all our stock in the Anchor Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa. JOHN McELWAIN & CO.